CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28548—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1891.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 13
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th "
B.I. CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st "
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.I. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	25th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	26th "
B.I. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.I. KHEDIVE	3893	600	L. H. Moule	16th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	23rd "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd "
PEKIN	3809	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th "
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hamburgh.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAV. Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th Oct., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	500	24th Oct. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 90, Church Gate Street, Bombay, September 25, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	10th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 21st, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSRS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRA CHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on 3rd October, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th October, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

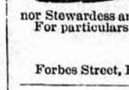
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st October, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th September 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and spe cial attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in 1 the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND LONDON DIRECT.

THE S. S. "CLAN GORDON," 2,100 tons, Commander Morrison, WILL SAIL for HAVRE and LONDON, on or about the 5th proximo.
This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and passages are granted at reduced rates.
For particulars as to passage money, cabins, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th Sept., 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

S. S. "ALGOMA," of 2,914 tons, Gross Register, WILL SAIL on or about the 4th October, for HULL, and has excellent First Class Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Fare and particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON AND Co.,
Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the election of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, including Railway, Steamer, and Diligence, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Napies, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and for warded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Corrospondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.
AGENTS:—
Hummum Street, Fort. ROGERS & Co.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDIES.

THESE fine Brandies, from their very Superior Quality, have now taken rank in Public estimation with such well-known Brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

	CASH. Rs.	As.	CREDIT. Rs.	As.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen ...	65	0	73	0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy," per dozen...	40	0	44	8
This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-Labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate Aroma and the fine and full, yet soft and mellow, Flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac, fully Matured by age.				
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	36	0	40	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen.....	32	0	35	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

EDINA WHISKY.
OLD, MELLOW, AND FINE FLAVOURED, Per Dozen, Rs. 24-0. KEMP & CO., LD.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,
Unsurpassed in any Market. Sound Wholesome, Rich. Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints Rs. 5-8 per doz. KEMP & CO., LD.,

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated Epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee, and Urdu on each Phial.
Per Phial, Re. 1; Per Dozen, Rs. 10.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz.:—

"APRONS."

	Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	16	0
Leather Cases for the above ... ... Rs. 4-0 to	7	8
Mark Master's Aprons	16	0
Excellent Masters	16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	33	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	36	8
Leather Case for do. ... ... Rs. 4-8 to	7	0

JEWELS.

Master Mason's Silver Square and Compass...	15	8	
Master Mason's, Locket size, Silver Gilt	35	0	
Master Mason's, Silver with Crystals...	28	0	
Master Mason's, Silver Gilt with Crystals	35	0	
Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt ... ... Rs. 15-8 to	22	0	
Excellent Master's, set with Crystals...	28	0	
Mark Master's Jewels... ... ... Rs. 12-8 to	28	8	
Jubilee Jewels, worn by all Master Masons	28	8	
Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees.	12	8	
Past Master's Jewels. ... ... from Rs. 85-0 to Rs.	165	0	

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stocks for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to [illegible] wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European [illegible] establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been [illegible] and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.
THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.
NATURAL UNDYED PURE WOOL.

BANIANS, ½ dozen... 34 in. Rs. 30; 36 in. 33; 38 in. 36
DRAWERS, ½ dozen... 32 in. Rs. 33; 34 in. 36; 36. in. 39
SOCKS, all sizes, dozen... Rs. 16-8.

UNIVERSALLY ADVISED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AS THE MOST PERFECT SANITARY UNDERWEAR.
ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY, *i.e.*, (SUPERIOR).

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,	BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

SPENCER AND CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

PEACH BRANDY.

A CONSIGNMENT of this fine OLD LIQUEUR is just to hand.

	Cash.	Credit.
PRICE ... Quarts	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 6 4
Do. ... Pints	" 3 0	" 3 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY BRANDY.

MADE from selected Kent Morellas is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Bottle ... Rs.	3 6	3 14
" ½ " ... "	2 0	2 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.
IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.
Cash Rs. 25; Credit Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.
PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,
At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

HIGH CLASS TEAS
FROM R. MULL'S TEA ESTATE, SHAHPORE-KANGRA VALLEY.

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1	2 per lb.
SUPERIOR BLEND	" 0	14 "
PEKOE	" 0	13 "
BROKEN PEKOE	" 0	12 "
BROKEN TEA	" 0	10 "
FAMILY MIXTURE	" 0	8 "

In 1 lb. Pkts & Chests of 5, & 10 lbs. each & upwards.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE ORDERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY (MONDAY), 28TH SEPT., 1891.
SPECIAL PEOPLE'S NIGHT,
(8-30 to 11 P.M.)
FREE ADMISSION ! FREE ADMISSION ! !
LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.
AFTERNOON SESSION, 5 to 7 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.
FREDELIS'S STRING BAND.
A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.
NUGENT & Co.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

VERBAL OFFERS will be received on TUESDAY next, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m. (local time), by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the supply of 5,000 lbs. COIR, required for out-stations.
Further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.
Comt. Store-keeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 26th September 1891.
H. R. F. ANDERSON, LIEUT.
For Comt. Storekeeper-General.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of the Valuable HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, belonging to the Hon'ble J. G. MOORE, C.S., consisting of Wimbridge, Maple and Ratnagherry-made Furniture, &c., also Piano, Tents, Horses and Carriages, will take place at No. 6, Queen's Gardens, Poona, on THURSDAY, the 1st, and SATURDAY, the 3rd October, at 11-30 A.M. each day.
MORGAN AND BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers, &c.

KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY AGRICULTURAL, HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW OF 1892 TO BE HELD AT CHINCHLI.

THE SHOW will be held on the 13th February, 1892, when prizes varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 125 will be AWARDED for the Best Horses, Oxen, Sheep, Agricultural Implements, &c., exhibited under specified conditions. For prospectus and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.
R. R. WAIDYA,
Honorary Secretary,
Chinchli Show for 1892, Kolhapur.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 7th October, 1891, at 3-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hunmanm Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—
1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made up to 30th day of June, 1891.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરશી મુલજીની કું૦
i. e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 24th September, 1891.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 12th October, 1891, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 8th October, 1891, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—
1. Appointment of Executive Engineer and Executive Health Officer.
Letter from the Commissioner recommending the re-election of Mr. Rienzi Walton as Executive Engineer and Surgeon-Major T. S. Weir as Health Officer for a term of five years on a salary of Rs. 1,500 a month each.
Notice of motion from Rahimtula M. Sayani, Esq., proposing the re-election of Rienzi Walton, Esq., M.I.C.E., as Executive Engineer for a term of five years on a Salary of Rs. 1,500 a month from 30th September, 1891.
Notice of motion from Cowasji Hormasjee Esq., proposing the re-election of Surgeon-Major T. S. Weir as Health Officer for a term of five years from 30th September, 1891, on a salary of Rs 1,500 a month.
2. Government Letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Harvey, placing the services of Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar at the disposal of the Municipality, with a view to his appointment as acting Health Officer.
3. Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Mackenzie, stating that H. E. the Governor-General in Council, in view of all the circumstances of the case, has decided to allow the period for the re-payment of the 5th instalment of the Tansa Loan being altered from 40 to 50 years, subject to the consent of the debenture-holders. In the same way his Excellency will allow the period for the sixth instalment to run for 60 years.
4. Memorandum from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding Government Resolution, approving of Worli being retained as the outfall for the drainage of Bombay.
5. Government Resolution on the question of the Municipal contribution in connection with the proposed Falkland Road Overbridge, stating that Government is not prepared to accept any liability for the acquisition of land for the approaches. Suggesting that if a bridge of 45 feet in width only is erected, the cost of the land might possibly be brought within the amount set apart by the Corporation.
6. Government Resolution on the question of the construction of an Overbridge across the Railway at Frere Road.
7. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding letter from the Secretary, Port Trust, on the subject of erecting a Pavilion on Apollo Bundar.
8. Notice of motion from Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Esq., to the effect that the Commissioner be asked to impress on all Municipal Officers that if they have once, directly or indirectly, the election of members of the Corporation or any appointment vested in the Corporation they will deserve to be dismissed.
9. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting Budget transfers.
10. Resolutions of the Standing Committee, as under :—Recommending sanction to the writing-off of Rs. 335-5-0 from the Livestock return of the Fire Brigade, being the difference between the book-value and the sale proceeds of two horses.
11. Recommending sanction to the payment of Rs. 10,925 with interest at 6 per cent, from date of possession for 8 acres of land at Matunga taken over for the Tansa pipe line from Khan Bahdur Jamsetji D. Wadia.
12. Recommending sanction to the payment of Rs. 11,000 to meet the excess in the Budget grant for commission payable to the Port Trust and the two Railway Companies for the collection of Town Duties.
13. Recommending sanction to the execution of repairs to portions of Tulsi Main Embankment between Mahim and Bandora, and between Elphinstone Road and Mahim and beyond Bandora, as also a sanction of Vchar 32" Pipe Embankment between Sion and Coorla, at a total cost of Rs. 45,789.
14. Recommending sanction to the transfer of Rs. 1,500 from savings in the grant for Streets and buildings, D, Road Repairs and Maintenance, &c, to A, Inspecting and Supervision Section 2, Printing.
15. Recommending sanction to the transfer of Rs. 558 from savings in Conservancy, to meet allowance to Mr. Bennett as acting superintendent of markets, &c.
16. Recommending sanction to the transfer of Rs. 5,000 from savings in 3, Kerosine Oil Lighting, to B, Contingencies.
17. Forwarding letter from the Commissioner, and recommending that the Foras Road Market be taken in hand at once ; and (2) that the Commissioner be requested to submit to the Standing Committee proposals for the further amount required to build the Colaba Market. Further consideration of notice of motion from A. G. Viegas, Esq., on the subject of the construction of the Foras Road Market. Petition from ratepayers and residents of Falkland Road, and other adjoining localities, praying that the construction of a market at Foras Road may be proceeded with.
18. Resolution of the Standing Committee, forwarding letter from the Commissioner, accompanied by the expression of the Committee's opinion that school accommodation for 700 pupils should be provided over the new markets at Bholeshwur on condition that Government pay half the cost of such accommodation requesting sanction to the whole scheme of re-building the markets at a cost of Rs. 1,73,010, and with provision for 200 stalls.
That of the total outlay, Rs. 91,200 be debited to market extension, and Rs. 81,810 to the Joint Schools Committee.
19. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, forwarding report on the Committee's operations for the year 1890-91.
20. Letter from the Commissioner, asking sanction to the leasing to Government, at Rs. 11 per measem, of a piece of Municipal land, measuring 180 square feet, at Musjid Bunder.
21. Letter from the Commissioner forwarding revised list of Footpaths to be paved with Indian Patent Stones during the current year.
22. Resolution of Standing Committee forwarding for decision memorandum from the Commissioner, as to whether, under the circumstances, the Chowki (at Mahaluxmi) should be repaired, let or sold for removal.
23. Letter from Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.I.E., reporting as to the part taken by him as delegate of the Corporation in the Hygienic Congress held in London.
24. Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for 1890-91, together with the Review of Standing Committee thereon.
25. Resolution of the Standing Committee, requesting sanction to payment of Rs. 836-9-1, sanctioned by the Corporation in their Resolution No. 5479, dated 11th September, 1890, being made from the available balance of the 35 Lakhs Loan instead of out of the 12 Lakhs Loan.
26. Recommending sanction to the writing off of Rs. 97-15-2 from the Livestock return of the Market Department, being the book value of one Bullock that died.
27. Letter from Surgeon-Major T. S. Weir, Acting Commissioner, asking sanction to his continuing to hold the office of Chairman of the Bombay Christian Burial Board, during the absence of Mr. H. A. Acworth, on privilege leave.
28. Report of the Health Officer for the Second Quarter of 1891.
29. Notice of motion from G. W. Roughton, Esq, to the effect that the Commissioner of Police be asked to state the number of the Police Force employed in safeguarding Government buildings and property, and the amount payable to such members monthly.
30. Government letter stating that the Committee appointed to report on the question of the site of the Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit's Home for Lepers, recommend that the Home should be built at Matunga, near the present Lepers' Home, and that if the project is carried to completion Government will provide the land requesting the Corporation to inform Government in regard to the food, clothing, medical treatment and maintenance of the Hospital generally.
By order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, September 26th, 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE .....MR. GEO. C. MILN.
STAGE MANAGER .....MR. J. H. NUNN.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF
MR. GEO. C. MILN,
MR. GEO. C. MILN,
Supported by
MISS LOUISE JORDAN,
and the strongest Dramatic Company that ever appeared in Bombay.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !
MONDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER,
and also TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) and WEDNESDAY NEXT,
The greatest drama of modern times
"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"
"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"
"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"
Harold Armytage.....MR. GEO. C. MILN.
Bess Marks .....MISS LOUISE JORDAN.
The magnificent scenery and mounting of the Drama was on Saturday acknowledged to be the finest ever witnessed in Bombay.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Soldiers and Sailors half price to Pit and Back seats only.
THURSDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 1.
"THE SILVER KING."
Doors Open at 8-30. Overture 9-15 precisely.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 55 (Fifty-five) per share, free of Income Tax, being at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum will be paid on and after the 2nd October, to the shareholders of the Company whose name stood on the Register on the 17th Sept., 1891, on production of share certificates.
By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM BYTHELL AND Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 26th Sept., 1891.

FOR A good, sound, honest SCOTCH WHISKY try Huntly Blend at Rs. 20 per dozen. Nothing to equal it at the price. Apply at the godown of
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
44, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.

HALF-ENGLISH STUDBRED PONY, 8 yrs. old, 12-2½, believed sound, no vice, trots well, regularly driven by a lady. Also a very smart "CIVIL SERVICE" GIG built at Lucknow, in perfect order, with water-proof cushion covers, apron, lamps and whip and a set of brown leather harness.
Price of Turn out complete—Rs. 450. Can be seen at the Stable in the Secretariat compound.—Apply to
S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Central Telegraph Office.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
REDUCTION IN 3RD CLASS PASSENGER FARES.

ON and from the 1st October, the THIRD CLASS PASSENGER FARES on this Railway, by all Trains, will be REDUCED from 2½ pies to 2 pies per mile.
H. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
ALTERATION IN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from the 1st October, 1891, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE on the Broad Gauge Section of this Company's system will be as follows :—

DOWN.	Ordinary.		Ordinary.		Mail.		Ordinary.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Colaba .....Dep.	6	0	11	0	20	50	..	..
Bulsar .....Dep.	53	35	19	3	1	34	4	20
Surat .....Dep.	16	35	22	5	3	45	7	0
Ahmedabad .....{Arr.	1	15	6	50	9	0	15	45
.....{Dep.	..		..		9	35	16	15
Wadhwan.....Arr.					12	35	20	50

UP.	Ordinary.		Ordinary.		Mail.		Ordinary.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Wadhwan .....Dep.	..		7	5	15	50	...	
Ahmedabad .....{Arr.	...		11	5	18	55	..	..
.....{Dep.	6	35	11	25	19	30	2	15
Surat .....Dep.	15	0	19	55	0	45	10	40
	arrivals.							
Bulsar .....Dep.	17	50	22	58	2	33	13	30
Colaba .....Arr.	...		6	45	7	25	21	25

NOTE.—For detailed Timings see the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.
C. CROMMELIN,
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 26th September, 1891.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
ANOTHER FRESH CASE
LAST WEEK
Per S. S. "RAVENNA."
THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,
whether of Pipe, Cigar, or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those
IMPORTED BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.
GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

	Per 100
SPECIALS .....Rs.	4-8
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR ..... ,,	3-12
No. 2, MEDIUM ..... ,,	2-12

THE ATTENTION OF
MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
Is respectfully invited to these
UNIFORMLY
SUPERB CIGARETTES.
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

SOUTHALL'S
MOSQUITO CONES.
EACH BOX GIVES TWENTY-FOUR QUIET NIGHTS' REST.
A Cone burnt in the Room a few minutes before going to Bed will drive away and stupefy all kinds of MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BEETLES, and other annoying INSECTS.
Southall's MOSQUITO CONES, being composed entirely of harmless aromatic plants, give off an agreeable odour, which even the most delicate persons can tolerate.
Per Box, As. 12.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE, Es. 1s ; postage, Anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PROGRAMME
OF MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT
To be given in the
TOWN HALL,
THURSDAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 9-15 P.M.

FIRST PART.
STRING QUARTETTE. Symphony No. 6.....Haydn.
First Violin, Mr. Freyvogel. Second Violin, Mr. Izzoli.
Viola, Mr. Vernon Bayley. Violincello, Mr. D Cruz.
BARITONE SOLO.....Mr. Anderson Clark.
VIOLIN SOLO.....Dr. Holt.
Accompanied by Captain Heyman.
SOPRANO SOLO .....The Daily Question.....E. Meyer Helmund
Miss Mant.
PIANO SOLO .....A Menuet Bocherint.....Plante.
B Nocturne D Flat .....Chopin.
C Chasseaux Papillons Etude .....H.Ketten
Mr. Metaxas.
INTERVAL.
SECOND PART.
PART SONG .....Come, Gentle Spring .....Haydn.
With Orchestral accompaniment.
BASS SOLO.....The Viking Song .....S. Adams.
Mr. Harrington.
SOPRANO SOLO .....
Mrs. Greenway.
SPINNING CHORUS. From Flying Dutchman....Wagner.
With Orchestral accompaniment.
TENOR SOLO .....The Rhine Maiden .....H. Smart.
Mr. Reddie.
SOPRANO SOLO.....In Old Madrid.....I. Trotere.
Miss Waller.
PART SONG.....Where are you Going to, my Pretty Maid ? .....Caldecott.
Tickets { Reserved Seats Rs. 3. / Unreserved Seats Rs. 2.
Obtainble at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BARODA STREET, OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA DOCK.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Vankardas Suratram of Kasoda, in the Khandesh District, and on account and at the risk of Soonderjee Bhaijee, Dandee Cooverjee and Dyal Dharamsee, carrying on trade in Bombay, under the name and style of Messrs. Meghjee Punja & Co., in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of February, 1889, made between the said Soonderjee Bhaijee, Damjee Cooverjee and Dyal Dharamsee of the one part, and the said Vankardas Suratram of the other part.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the hereditaments, messuages, tenements and buildings erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Baroda Street, Wandhy, on the Elphinstone Estate, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 332 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by Baroda Street, on or towards the south partly by land leased to Jeewram and partly by land leased to Nowla Purta, on or towards the east by land leased to Rawjee Jeevram, and on or towards the west by land leased to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co., which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3106, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and, Taxes under Ward No. 5473, and Street or property No. 89 and are in the occupation of the said Messrs. Meghjee Punja and Co. and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Dhondo Shamrao Garud, Esquire, Attorney for the mortgagee.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R. GOODS DEPOT, WARE BUNDER.
On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, cotton, &c.

BONA FIDE SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, by Wimbridge and John Roberts, very rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, very handsome Hinks's patent duplex table kerosine lamps, rich velvet carpets, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table, by John Roberts and Co., with six lights, gas billiard lamps, balls, cues, &c., complete, a handsome strong English built glass-fronted miniature office brougham by "Thorn," in first-rate order, a handsome powerful chesnut Australian horse, very quiet in harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C. E. FOX, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NEW WADY AND AT ROWLEE STREET IN THE VILLAGE OF SION, RESPECTIVELY, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Gordhandas Kalan Manjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Harrichand Wittoba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 15th day of August, 1888, and 21st day of April, 1890, the following properties :—
LOT NO. 1.
On FRIDAY, the 9th October, 1891, at 4 p.m.
All that piece or parcel of Government Toka hilly ground, situate at Rawlee Street, in the village of Sion, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F No. 3952, and Street No. 1193, and by the Collector of Bombay under Ward No. 24, New No. 15534, Old Survey No. 12, New Survey No. 610, containing by admeasurement 10276 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the north, south, east and west by Government ground.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
LOT NO. 2.
At 4 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 10th October, 1891.
All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at New Wady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, admeasuring 238 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, standing in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C. No. 4882, and Street No. 45-47, and in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 6, New No. 9, Survey No. 335, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east partly by the property of Nana Morojee and partly by the compound and building of Balcrushna Raghoba, on the west by the public passage, called New Wadi, on the north by the property of Moroba Baliajee, and on the south by the property of Ramcrushna Morojee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Harrichand Wittoba and his tenants.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, September 23, 1891.

FOR SALE.

THE
RAILWAY SERVICE PRESS, LD.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
OFFERS ARE INVITED FOR
THE PURCHASE OF THE
STOCK, BLOCK, PLANT AND GOOD-WILL
OF THE
RAILWAY SERVICE PRESS (LD.)
(IN LIQUIDATION)
AS A GOING CONCERN.
THIS PRESS PUBLISHES THE
"MORNING POST,"
(A WIDELY CIRCULATED DAILY PAPER)
AND THE
N.-W. P. ADVERTISER,
(AN EXCELLENT LOCAL ADVERTISING PAPER),
AND HAS A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORNAMENTAL AND OTHER TYPE SUITABLE FOR
JOB WORK.
THE PROPERTY IS VALUED AT
Rs. 1,02,000.
Offers to be made in writing addressed to THE LIQUIDATOR, RAILWAY SERVICE PRESS, Limited, (*in Liquidation*), up to noon of the 15th October, 1891, and the highest offer to be subject to the approval of the Court before acceptance. Failing the receipt of an approved offer, the property will be put up to Public Auction on the 31st October, 1891.
P. J. O'HANLON,
Liquidator.
Allahabad, 16th September, 1891.

NOTICE.
ONE FIVE TONS ICE MACHINE, complete with its Appliances on Amonia principle, each blocks 20 lbs. in weight in good working order FOR SALE. For further particulars apply to Mr. BYRAMSHA FARDOONJEE, Manager and Engineer, Ardeshir Ice Factory, near Baboola Tank Road, opposite Sir J. J. Hospital.
Dated this 1st day of September 1891.

FOR SALE
AT OUR GODOWN, 44, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF
SALT REGAL.
HIGGINS' TABLE SALT.
WALLSEND Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
UNION Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
HENRY FOSTER & Co.'s FIREBRICKS.
For rates and particulars apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.
ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration without stomach medicines. POST FREE.
E. NORTON,
219, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.
CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—
1 set of 12 foot balls.
1 large size double door Chubb's safe.
1 case boots and shoes.
40 bundles galvanized wire fencing.
1 square pianoforte, 7 octaves.
1 Nicholson's flour mill.
By order of the nuisance concerned, and on account and at the risk of the indentor Ramchandra Kanaiyalal :—
R 111-12
M T 151-52 } 4 cases white shirtings.
K
On account and at the risk of Merwanjee Nowrojee—
6 cases coloured rolled glass.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Jaichund Rutton jee—
113 } —9712—1 case Italian cloth.
} —1875—1 case flannels.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Nancy Dewjee—
1032 } —491—1 case woollen satins.
} —9993-99—2 cases merinos.
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome second-hand victoria on C springs,
1 new office-shigram,
1 strong double-seated glass-fronted brougham,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SWEDISH CHARCOAL IRON AND NAILRODS.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
1,000 bundles Swedish charcoal iron 3-4" by 1-16", 7-8" by 1-16" and 1¼" by 1-16" weighing 50 tons.
1,490 bundles Swedish railrods 5-16" by 3-16" 3-5" by 3-16" and 7-16" and 3"-16 rug about 40 tons.
In lot to sure purchasers.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.
Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., the valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture made at the Ratnagherry School of Art, camp furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a light victoria in good order, a pair of handsome grey Arab horses, 6 years old, a dark brown Arab galloway, a single-barrel rifle by Jeffries in case, a double-barrel central fire gun by Stephens Grant in case, revolvers, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, wines, provision, carpets, table and wall lamps, saddle and bridle, &c., the property of the late J. H. TODD, Esq., Bo. C. S.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
N.B.—The carriages and horses can be seen at the stables of Messrs. C. Stephens and Sons, Girgaum.

BONA FIDE SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, and opposite the officers' sanitarium, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, also Robert made furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, light office-shigram, rich table and cabinet ornaments, Hinks's hanging and table lamps, handsome pictures, single harness, English-made wrought iron large cooking stove with chimney, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of J. ROSCHER, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 1st October, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 54, Meadows Street, opposite Messrs. Mehrjee Johnstone and Co., the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockery, China flower cases, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of Mrs. J LAWRENCE proceeding to Europe.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CURSETJEE SOOKLAJEE STREET AT CAMATTEEPOORA.
On THURSDAY, the 1st October, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Marwadi Anundo Suwa, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bohra Abdool Kurim Rahimonjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th day of October, 1883, the following property, viz :—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, dwelling-house, and chawl, hereditaments, and premises erected, built, and standing thereon, situate at Camatteepoora, in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, on the east side thereof, outside the Fort, in the island and subdistrict of Bombay, admeasuring 396 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with the other remaining portion of the demised ground under old No. 63, and new No. 46071, assessed by the Collector of Assessment along with the other properties formerly under No. 89 and now under Barty Street Nos. 92 to 110, and ward Nos. 795 and 796, and Cursetjee Sooklajee Street No. 21, and ward No. 848, bounded on the east by the Government vacant ground now used as Municipality Chowkee, on the west by Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, on the south by the remaining portion of the said demised ground and the buildings thereon, now assigned to and being the property of the said Lookmanjee Noorbhoy, and on the north by the Barty Road aforesaid, and formerly were in the occupation of the tenant of the said vendors, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd October, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Grant's Buildings (top floor), Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, table ornaments, &c., the property of C. J. HALL, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SUPERIOR CARPETS FOR SALE.
On MONDAY, next the 5th October, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.
A consignment of superior carpets of various sizes and of different Persian Patterns.
These will be sold singly to suit all buyers and will be on view three days before sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, September 25, 1891.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 1 per month in advance, postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF BUNGALOW, No. 33, IN THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, FORT.
Under instructions from Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.E., C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m. on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said bungalow No. 33, in the European General Hospital, Fort.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF THE STRUCTURE Nos. 554-556, OLD NAGPADA (TELLY GULLY).
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th September, 1891, at 3 p.m., on the premises at Bhendy Bazaar, (Telly Gully), the materials of the structure, bearing No. 3151, Street, Nos. 554-556.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF GOVERNMENT BUNGALOWS, Nos. 110 & 111, AT FALKLAND ROAD.
Under instructions from Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.E., C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 5th October, 1891, at 3 p.m. on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said Government bungalows, Nos. 110 and 111, situated at Falkland Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF BHOOSAREE MOHOLLA.
Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Harivalubdass Balgowandass, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Abdool Hoosein Sulemanjee, at the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th September, 1891, at 1-30 p.m. the following immoveable property under the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under a deed of mortgage, date 12nd August, 1887.
All that piece or parcel of fazendaree land or ground, of which Jeewanjee Hormusjee is the fazendar, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Bhoosaree Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street, in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 183 square yards or thereabouts, and the said land is registered in the books of the fazendar under No. 18 and the said messuage, tenement thereon being assessed by the collector of assessment under No. 78 and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Bhoosari Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street, on the north by the property of Nacoda Mahomed Esmail, on the south by the property of Shaik Ahmed Goolam Mahomed.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount Paid-up.		Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	957
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	935
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	860
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2½
Char. Mercantile	31,0 0	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr.ct.	£53/-
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	—	—	..	..	1 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-lyearly.	
Alcock & Ashdown	10,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	270 / 205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	15,000	200	125	1-	100
Bapty Bros	10,625	200	185	1-	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,00	75	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,825
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33/	970
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co.,	1,250	100	100	25	87
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	50	Rs. 37½	935xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	10	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr. ct.	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	Rs. 1	155
Goyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	10	1	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	10	10	10 pr. ct	91
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	17	35½	320xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	50	30	30	100
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	10	10	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	10	10	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	10	9pr. ct	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	20	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct.	155
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	2	8 pr. ct	1
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	7 pr. ct	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,00	2	417½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,00	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	10	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	970
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	10	10	10xd
Telephone Co.	9,300	25	25	5-8	18
Western India Flour	...	..	...	..	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	...	£ 18	...	do.	42

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,025
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	15 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	11,000	125	125	20	117½
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	300	300	16	90
Colaba	200	1,250	1,250	45 dvd	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg.	8				
Fort	180	250	...	Rs. 20	182½
Franch	515	8,500	8,500	50	900
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	545
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	410xd
Khanganum	750	100	all	32	145
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	210	450	450	54	500
Mercantile	1,000	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	3,125	125	125	10	72½
Munmar M	1,000	400	400	Rs. 40	450
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	250
New Indian	1,000	500	500	45	500
Prince of Wales	1,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	102½xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	375
Sassoon	600	500	500	20	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	..	50
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,20
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	445
Volkart	1,200	250	250	75	230
	...	1,000	..	Rs. 80	930

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	565
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	89
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9pr. ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	405xd
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	600
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,225
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	605
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	2	10 pr. ct	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	430
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct	610
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	490
Gordon Mills	9,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	767½
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	2	10 pr. ct.	600
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	360
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	980
James Greaves	1,100	500	2	10 pr. ct.	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil.	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	225
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,00	30	775
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 2	600xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,00	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	25	25	Nil.	530
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,00	1,00	40	660
Leopold	3,500	100	10	15 pr. ct	190
Lord Reay	445	1,000	1,00	25	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,00	30	965
Madras United	350	1,000	1,00	100	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,00	Nil.	415
Mahboobshahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. c	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,00	all	Rs. 7	1,232½
Mazagon	6,000	250	25	8	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	7	1,700
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10	7 pr. c	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,00	1,00	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,00	Rs. 35	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	400
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,145
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 47	735
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,40
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,330xd
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	272xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	475
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	435xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	700
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	20	360xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,00	1,000	..	700

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-9
China Leaf	..	22-4 nom.
Bar Gold, New	..	21-11 ..
Do. Old	..	22 ..
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	..	22-4
English Sovereigns	..	14-1
Do. Dragons	..	14
Bar Silver 17 Bottereses	..	107
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	..	107-4
Bycee Silver	..	106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Cricket, Secunderabad *vs.* Parsees, 11 a.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p. m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Meeting of the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, Ripon Club, at 8-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Lights O' London, 9-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 26th:—Inchborra (s), from Barry; Karagola (s), and I. G. T. S. Patrick Stewart, Karachi, Yesterday:—Tanjore (s), from Jeddah; Huzara (s), Calcutta; St. Fillans (s), Cardiff; and Assam (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 26th:—Kapurthala (s), for Karachi, &c.; Mirzapore (s), London, &c.; and Valiant (ship), Calcutta. Yesterday:—Adowa (s), for Busreh, &c.: and Pemba (s), Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ponani entered the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Valiant and the s. s. Mirzapore left the dock on Saturday.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—Mr. T. Pillow on Saturday afternoon won the Captaincy Race, distance nine lengths, and the gold medal offered for the event.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai per extra s. s. Brindisi will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m., on Monday the 28th instant.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th September 1891 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1890 of 240,189 maunds and Rs. 37,543 in the earnings.

CRICKET: SECUNDERABAD *vs.* PARSEES.—The match between Secunderabad and the Bombay Parsees will (weather permitting) be commenced on the Gymkhana ground this morning at 11 o'clock. The following are the names of the Parsee team:—Messrs. Rustom Cooper, B. D. Gagrat, N. C. Bapasola, D. D. Kanga, M. D. Kanga, R. E. Mody, D. A. Writer, Bhaia, B. Muchliwalla, C. M. Patel, N. C. Bharucha or D. C. Pundole.

BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.—The second monthly meeting of the members of this Club will be held at the Ripon Club this evening at 3-30 p.m. The programme includes Act IV Scene III from "Julius Cæsar"; two recitations *viz.*, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," and Cato on the immortality of the soul:" and vocal and instrumental music Members are requested to be present at the meeting with their friends.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—An inquest was held on Saturday afternoon by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue touching the death of Abdool Ali Bux, a ship labourer, aged 30 years. On Saturday the deceased was engaged in unloading logs of timber on board the s. s. Tripoli now lying in the harbour, when he accidentally fell into the hold from a height of 23 feet. He was picked up unconscious and died in half an hour. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FIRE.—Last night at 8 o'clock, Muljee Wayjee, a druggist, closed his shop at Bellasis Road and went home. Shortly after 9 o'clock a passer-by observed smoke issuing from the shop, and finding that it was on fire, he raised an alarm when a large number of people collected, and forcing open the shop extinguished the fire before the arrival of the fire engines. The druggist had left an open lighted lamp in the shop near the wall, which caused the fire. The damage is not known.

SUICIDE OF AN OLD WOMAN.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, at Mazagon, touching the death of a Mahomedan woman named Hawabai, aged 100 years. The deceased was supported by her son and lived with him at Mazagon. She was blind and was not in a sound state of mind. Yesterday afternoon she was missed from the house, and on a search being made her body was discovered in a tank a short distance from the house. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

A JUROR'S EXCUSE.—On Saturday, at the Criminal Sessions, Mr. Coverjee A. Dalal, on being called upon to serve on the jury empannelled to try the case against the late cashier of the Oriental Life Office, failing to respond to his name, a chit from the juror was handed to his Lordship, Coverjee claiming to be exempted from attendance owing to his wife and child being ill with fever. His Lordship finding that the letter was dated the 17th September, and was then nine days old, stated that he could not excuse the juror whose attendance was directed for this (Monday) morning.

THE EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR.—A correspondent writes:—Allow me to bring to the notice of your readers that we earnestly solicit assistance in the shape of cast-off clothing and boots and shoes for distribution to poor Europeans and Eurasians. We have special need just now of men's clothing, but are absolutely without any, and have not a few cases of persons whom it would be a real charity to help, but for whom we are able to do nothing. The Committee of our Fund make particular enquiry into all cases that are brought to their notice, and assist none but the really deserving. We should feel obliged to those who will help us in this respect, if they would kindly send what they can to the Church Mission House, Girgaum.

HIS IRREPROACHABLE CHARACTER.—At the Esplanade Police Courts on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Shunker Babajee was charged by Constable Fleming with the theft of a small time piece from the s.s. Adowa in the Princess Dock. The evidence showed that the accused was arrested at the Dock Gates by a policeman, who found the watch hidden in his umbrella; and subsequent investigations by the police led to a case of watches being found broached on board. The prisoner denied the theft and blamed a man named Khundoo Chuma, who, he said, had given him the watch. He asked the Magistrate to take into consideration the irreproachable character that he had borne for the last fifteen years. The prosecuting officer testifying to the accused's good reputation, his Worship was willing to accept it in mitigation of his offence, and therefore passed a sentence of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A CORRECTION.—The following letter has been addressed to us:—Sir,—I must ask you to correct the report which appeared in your issue of to-day with reference to the Small Causes Court suit filed by me against Ballea Kashgar Hirojur in the following important particulars:—(*a*) I was not represented by Mr. Kursondass Chubildass, barrister-at-law, at the hearing, but by Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, the well-known pleader, and (*b*) my claim was not rejected as alleged but decreed with costs. I cannot understand why, or at whose instance, the report was published in your columns to-day, seeing that the suit was decided nearly two months ago; but it seems to me that the report was written and published maliciously. That you have been imposed upon in this instance there is no doubt, as the facts are as stated by me, and I will only add that the defendant has long since paid, and I have received the amount of the judgment passed in my favour.

AN AUDACIOUS THIEF.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Salvadore Britto *alias* Salloo Antona was placed in the dock by Inspector Roberts, A. Division, on a charge of theft of a casket of jewellery containing ornaments to the value of Rs. 1,000, the property of Mrs. Fischer, Colaba. The man, on first gaining an entrance to the house, first helped himself to a pair of trousers, a shirt, and jacket. Then he entered the complainant's bed-room and stole the casket of jewellery. A portion of the ornaments he pledged with a *Marwaree* for Rs. 45, and a diamond ring valued at Rs. 200 for Rs. 20. Britto then booked himself for Thana and Kallian, at the latter of which stations he was placed under Police surveillance for endeavouring to pawn two rings which were forwarded to Bombay and identified. The thief was brought back to Bombay in the custody of Inspector Roberts, who, on making a further search, found a gold watch valued at Rs. 500 sewn up in the seams of his trousers. Britto pleaded guilty and admitted a previous conviction. The Bench sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE announcement that the Princess Mary Theresa otherwise the Princess Louis of Bavaria, has been safely delivered of a daughter may not seem to ordinary readers a matter of any great significance. The news nevertheless brings joy to the heart of the editor of *The Royalist* In the latest number of that journal he reminds the sympathetic reader that the infant princess, being the eleventh living child of its parents, there is "happily no likelihood of the extinction of the eldest line of the Royal House of Stuart." But the other day there were only ten; now there are eleven little Stuarts, and all, be it observed, of the eldest line.

THE HYDERABAD JEWEL ROBBERY.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, the case in which Nawab Mahomed Askarikhan charged Azamjang Shere Afghanjang, Khaliullakhan Azamjang, and Jalalikhan Itlizadzang with receiving and having in their possession stolen jewellery, worth about seven-and-a-half lakhs of rupees, the property of the complainant, came on for hearing before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Edgelow, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared on behalf of the complainant; Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar, of the firm of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the three accused Nawabs; and Mr. Mir Sarfrazally, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor, appeared to watch the case on behalf of the family of the three accused.

Shivmandardass Niamatsingh examined by Mr. Branson said that he was a jewel broker and he knew the three accused Nawabs. He first saw them in a house at Gowalia Tank about six or seven months ago. A Marwaree named Chandlal told him that he had bought a *bajuband* and a pair of *buthas*, which he wanted to dispose of, but as he was going to Hyderabad he asked the witness to accompany his brother, Chandraman, to the residence of the Nawab, from whom he had bought the ornaments, to get the ornaments re-sold. He saw the three accused at their house. The *bajuband* and *butha* were shown to him by the accused, whom he told that he was sent there by Chandulal. He asked them to accompany him to the bazar where he said he would get the ornaments sold; but the accused asked him to call at their place next day, when they said they would accompany him to the bazar. The next day he called on them, and the two accused went with him to the shop of Dharamchand Oodechand at Zaneri bazar. The price of pearls on the pair of *buthas* was fixed at Rs. 14 per *chaw* and the price of the pearls on the *bajuband* was settled at Rs. 9-8 per *chaw*. He then went to the shop of a Marwaree named Srikisan, accompanied by the third accused, and the shop-keeper Dharamchand's son and clerk to weigh the pearls. The second accused had not called at Dharamchand's shop, but he had waited at the Marwaree's shop. He would identify the ornaments if they were shown to him. The *bajuband* was shown to the witness, but he could not identify it. The pair of *butha* shown to the witness was similar to that sold to Dharamchand, but witness could not positively say that it was the same. Witness again called at the accused's house next day, when he was told to come the following day. He called on them as directed, when the accused showed him a packet of pearls which, they said, they wanted to dispose of. Two or three days afterwards the witness again took the accused to the shop of Dharamchand, who bought the pearls for about Rs. 4,000. He also got some pearls sold to one Sukarchand for Rs. 3,000 at the rate of Rs. 12-8 per *chaw*. He had called at the defendant's house several times and disposed of several ornaments for them. The defendants then went to Hyderabad.

At this stage the case was adjourned until Saturday next.

Mr. Edgelow said to his Worship that as the depositions of the *purda* ladies taken on the last occasion had not been read over to them, the witnesses had not got any opportunity of making themselves more clear. Mr. Edgelow therefore applied to his Worship to go to the complainant's place again, and read over their depositions to them, so that they might be able to make the necessary corrections in their evidence. Mr. Edgelow said that his impression was that both the witnesses had spoken words to the effect that Azamgang said to the complainant's mother that he would kill his son and his son-in-law for committing the theft and then destroy himself, whereas in his Worship's notes these were only in the evidence of one witness.

Mr. Inverarity said that perhaps one of the witnesses might not have spoken the words and he opposed to to any alteration being made in the depositions.

His Worship said that Mr. Sarfrazally was taking full notes of the evidence, and so it was desirable to refer to his notes.

Mr. Sarfrazally looked at his notes and said that only one witness had said those words.

His Worship said that he did not think it was necessary to accede to Mr. Edgelow's application, and refused to go again to the complainant's residence.

DARING ESCAPE OF A ROBBER.

IT will be remembered that a man named Salamatroy committed a daring robbery in the mail train, which started from Surat for Bombay on the night of Monday, the 6th instant, between the stations of Nowsari and Daman, while the train was in motion. The accused took a third-class ticket at the Surat station and got into a second-class carriage; then when the train left Nowsari, he entered a first-class carriage, which was occupied by the Nabob Bella, and on seeing him asleep Salamatroy stole a carpet bag which he found contained cash, notes, ornaments, and several valuable documents. He kept the property, which was valued at Rs. 1,500, and threw away the documents. He then got into another compartment in which he discovered a Parsee gentleman asleep, who however woke up in time and caught the accused in the act of opening his box. The accused then jumped off the train but in doing so, got one of his legs fractured. When the train reached Palgadh the Parsee gentleman reported the matter to the authorities. The accused was arrested at Sanjan on suspicion and brought to Bombay, and subsequently charged before Mr. Hamilton, but the case was remanded and the accused was allowed to remain in the J. J. Hospital in consequence of the injury to his leg. The accused recovered in the hospital, and on Saturday throwing the watchman off his guard, he managed to escape. The police are searching for the fugitive, but as yet he has not been found.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.
Eve of St. Michael and all Angels.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.
Festival of St. Michael and all Angels.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 25th September, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·780
Temperature of the Air	79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	93·6
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·0
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·9
General Directions of Wind*	SE, WNW, NNW, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	307
Fall of Rain	2·30
Total fall during month	20·65
" " year	74·23
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th September	0·06

* From midnight to midnight.

LAST month a dastardly attempt at outrage, which we saw no use at the time in mentioning, was committed on the East Indian Railway near Lakhie Serai, the victim being a young lady of about 15 years who was travelling alone to Bhaugulpore, and was attacked by two young men who entered her compartment with their faces muffled. Owing to this the identification was not very certain, but the railway authorities having discovered enough to bring strong suspicion on two workshop apprentices named Hyland and Jamieson, these men were brought up before the District Magistrate. Jamieson, the less guilty of the two, thereupon made a full confession, and Hyland was accordingly tried before the Sessions Judge of Bhaugulpure last Wednesday, when he pleaded guilty. The case appears from the report elsewhere to have been a painful one in many ways, but it is certain in that the Judge will be thoroughly supported by public opinion in the view that he took of it as requiring exemplary punishment. As everyone knows crime is singularly infectious, and with a little misplaced tenderness on the part of the courts to start with, we might easily have had an epidemic of train outrages. Nothing will be better calculated to discourage any imitation than the clear language in which Mr. Wilkins, the Sessions Judge, pointed out the character and consequences of the Lakhie Serai crime and the sentence with which he visited it.

FLORILINE:—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MR. FREWEN ON SILVER FREE COINAGE.

MR. MORETON FREWEN, who is now on a visit to the States, was confronted immediately upon his arrival by a reporter of the *New York Sun* who proceeded to question him as to his opinion of the probable effects of a Silver Free Coinage measure. The interview is reported as follows:—

Q.—If a free coinage act should pass next session should we be in danger of coming down to a silver currency in this country? Should we, that is, lose our gold?

Mr. Frewen—Why should you?

Q.—Well, if we exchanged gold for silver at a ratio of 1 to 16, would not the great stocks of silver in Europe be sent here to be exchanged for gold, until all our gold had gone abroad?

Mr. Frewen.—That I notice is the view adopted by Senator Sherman and others, but I cannot see any warrant for it. Twelve years ago the foes of silver here used to declare that the limited coinage under the Bland bill would expel gold to Europe; but, far from it, you have continued ever since to draw gold from Europe, in addition to keeping at home your entire domestic product of that metal.

Q.—Is it, then, your view that an offer of 129 cents per ounce for silver will not bring that metal here from Europe?

Mr. Frewen.—Why should it? There is no silver bullion to speak of there, and coined silver, which is already legal tender money at a higher ratio (1 to 15½) is not going to be melted up for such a purpose.

Q.—Might not the Government say of France, melt up five-franc pieces and deluge us?

Mr. Frewen.—You forget, perhaps, that the French Government as recently as December, 1889, refused an offer of 133 cents in gold per ounce for sixty million dollars' worth of those same five-franc pieces, and, this being so, why should France now wish to sell silver to this country at 129 cents per ounce?

Q.—What offer do you refer to?

Mr. Frewen.—That year, 1889, concluded the term of the Latin Monetary Union, and under its conditions each country forming that union was obliged to redeem in gold and at its face value one-half of its silver coins which were current in any of the other signatory countries. There was at that time, and still is, more than one hundred and twenty million dollars of Italian, Belgian, Swiss, and Greek silver circulating in France, and yet France, having already more than sufficient gold to secure the convertibility of her silver, declined to exercise her option and call this mass of gold in exchange for coined silver at 133 cents per ounce. But the fact is free coinage would not enable any foreign country to exchange silver for your gold. Free coinage is merely the permission given to any man to bring silver to your mints and have it coined into legal tender dollars: if, having done so, he takes those dollars to a bank here and demands gold in exchange, the banker need not give gold; if you had a credit of ten million francs at the Bank of France to-day, you could not draw gold from that institution: you draw notes which the bank is not obliged to pay in gold, but can pay in legal tender five france silver pieces. So that if European silver was melted up and sent her, was then coined and deposited at a bank, and the owner wanted gold, he would just walk down to Wall-street and buy New York Centrals and sell those shares again in London for gold, drawing gold from the Bank of England. That is the only institution in the world which obliges itself to pay gold on demand. Free coinage here might cause a run for gold on the Bank of England, not on your banks here.

Q.—So that you disbelieve in this theory of melting up European silver, and you hold that even were it melted up the first drain would come upon the Bank of England gold reserve?

Mr. Frewen.—Yes, I quite disbelieve. In any case, no silver could be melted up in Europe without fresh legislation, not even in Germany without supplies being voted by the Reichstag for the purpose, and if you here pass a free coinage measure you can insert a provision that in the event of changes of standard and the melting up of legal tender coin by foreign nations your coinage of silver here should be suspended.

Q.—But we have been losing a great deal of gold lately to Europe?

Mr. Frewen.—Yes, indeed and you can probably afford, all things considered, to lose a little more; your wheat and cotton exports are likely to bring it home again this fall; and meanwhile it has had the effect of raising produce prices in Europe and thereby stimulating your export trade.

Q.—Is it your view that free coinage is desirable in this country from an economic standpoint?

Mr. Frewen—I should be sorry to see it because it would weaken the prospect of a monetary union of all the leading nations with open mints for both the metals. At the same time a high price for silver here means high prices for wheat and cotton: if, on the other hand, the price of silver falls, the exports of agricultural produce to Europe from silver-using Asia are stimulated at the expense of the American farmer. In desiring to see the price of silver higher the Farmers' Alliance party is very well advised.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

WE stated a few days ago, writes the *Madras Mail*, that notwithstanding the extent of the cholera epidemic in Madras the General Hospital was but rarely restored to by the natives of the City. This, we undertand, has not been the case with the Native Infirmary at Royapuram. Since the 7th ultimo there have been 292 admissions for cholera alone at this institution and 158 deaths. This represents a mortality of a 54 per cent., but it must be remarked that about three-fourths of the patients were taken to hosital in a state of collapse. There have not been so many admissions during any previous epidemic of this sort. All these cases were treated in sheds behind the Native Infirmary, and at the expense of the Municipality, which has grudged no funds for this purpose. For instance, it gave Dr. H. D. Cook an extra Hospital Assistant and as many ward coolies and toties as he indented for. Dr. Nield Cook, Health Officer, has been making continual visits to the sheds; but not a single Commissioner has gone near the place, nor even inquired after the welfare of those treated. However, one should not blame them too much for this; it is, perhaps, only natural. All the same, before expressing "regret" at Dr. Nield Cook's work, &c., they might well have taken the trouble to inspect it personally. Every morning from daybreak he is to be seen in the filthiest part of Royapuram and Black Town, hunting out cholera-stricken houses. When Dr. H. D. Cook, himself a Commissioner, makes his official report of his cholera camp we trust that he will have the grace to acknowledge the good work which his namesake, the Health Officer, has been doing.

During the last few trying weeks the want of a special infectious diseases hospital has been continually felt, and we trust that the local officers of the Medical Department will unite in a demand for the immediate provision of such a hospital or a special camp for cholera and small-pox. The presence of cholera patients in or near the hospitals has, we understand, driven away the ordinary sick in considerable numbers; and no wonder! It is satisfactory to know that although cholera has been raging in Royapuram, the Leper Hospital, Monegar Choultry, the Lying-in-Hospital, the Civil Jail and the Industrial School have not been infected by more than one or two isolated cases. The truth is that Dr. H. D. Cook has simply kept the wards and compounds of these institutions in a state of perpetual "smoke." We are glad to hear that the Surgeon-General has left the hills on tour, and we hope that he will very soon visit his head-quarters, where his presence is urgently needed.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar, noon, on Wednesday, the 30th.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th September, 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	26	10	35 p.m.	11	15
Teheran	26	10	37 p.m.	..	54
Suez	27	12	20 p.m.	1	33

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 27th September, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	30	..	7
" Kurrachee	..	22	..	1
" Madras	..	12	..	1

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

Anderson, Lieut, Bo. Comt. from leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 25.

Rooke, Lieut, Punjab, F F 5th Gurkha Rifles, on leave, from Nowgong.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Ellis, Capt, Ms, P W D, on leave, to England.
Acton, Capt, 1st Ms Lancers, on leave, to England.
Carmichael, Lt, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Aden.
Colquh

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed Agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmeyer Pianoforte, Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and Detailed Lists on Application.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

PRESENTATION WATCHES, comprising minute-repeating, chronograph, clock, and calendar mechanism, in solid heavy 18-carat cases, or enamelled in various colors; also set with diamonds, rubies, or emeralds. —MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

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BAIL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An Elegant Remedy for Bowel Complaints. Prepared by an entirely new process from selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (2 gis. marmulos natural order Aurantiaceæ), prepared only by FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians, 30, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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TO BE LET, with immediate possession, TWO ROOMS, above Fernandes & Co., Chemists, Medow Street. Apply SECRETARY, St. Patrick's Club.

TO LET, from November 1st, commodious, conveniently situated BUNGALOW in Colaba. Rent moderate. Address "W," care of this Paper.

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WANTED—For a large Spinning and Weaving Mill, now in course of construction in Bombay—a highly respectable and very experienced Mill Manager. Apply by letter only, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to "S.," care of this Paper.

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LADIES' DRAB DOE SKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES, Rs. 4 nett, for Riding, &c., special value or V. P. Post.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received, Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

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LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

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CHICAGO EXHIBITION.—The advertiser who is proceeding to America via London, early in October, will be glad to arrange any business for intending Exhibitors. Address for interview "CHICAGO," care of Messrs. KEMP and Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore: —All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891 —Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

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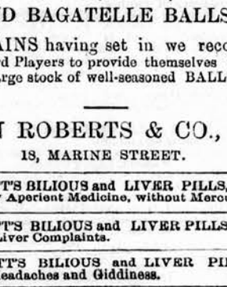

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26.

THURSDAY's quotation of 94⅛ again ruled for Consols in London yesterday; and 106½ for Indian Sterling Loan; and there was no further movement in the market rates of discount. Bar Silver was ⅛d. higher, at 45½d. per oz.; but Rupee Paper declined ¼ per cent. in each denomination, to £76½ for Fours, and 75½ for 4½ per cents; and in New York, the metal was ⅜ cent. higher, at 98⅜ cents. with Exchange on London down ¼ cent. at 4·83 dollars. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 96; Exchange on London was a centime lower at fcs. 25·32.

The reduction of the market rate of discount on short London Bills by ¼ per cent., to 2⅛; and the withdrawal of £100,000 more in Gold from the Bank of England are the only fresh items of news in to-day's London financial telegram, Consols, Silver and Silver Securities being unaltered; but from New York, Silver comes ⅜ cent. lower, at 98½, with Exchange unaltered. Paris Exchange on London has receded two centimes, to fcs. 25·30.

No fresh quotations for General Produce are given by Reuter under yesterday's date, and Wheat and Linseed may be taken as unchanged in value. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,630,000 quarters, showing a falling off of 30,000 quarters from the previous Friday's estimate.

The Spot Cotton Market in Liverpool closed firm last evening both generally for Surats, and Arrivals quiet, the total Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 2,000 East Indian; 4⅛d. per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Americans; but there was an advance of 1-16d. in the three grades of Oomras, and in Ginned, also in Good Westerns; while American Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4⅞d. for September deliveries, and 4 57-64d. for January-February. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was very firm, with prices hardening. This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed firm; Surats firmer; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. The spot price of Mid.-Americans advanced 1-16d., to 4 13-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in all positions. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market remained firm.

Some decrease in the volume of Cotton business in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday is disclosed by the figures to hand through Reuter, the total sales having been 5,000 bales less, at 47,000 bales (of which 5,000 were Surats) while the amount forwarded to consumers was 5,000 bales less, at 29,000 bales. The Imports were 9,000 bales more at 29,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 6,000 bales; but, compared with that for last year, and the year before, it was heavier by 139,000 bales, and 276,000 bales respectively. The stock of Surats was 2,000 bales more at 105,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had increased during the week by 130,000 bales, but of East Indian Cotton there were 8,000 bales less in sight; and the figures which we give below show, in the total Supply, an increase of 459,000 bales as against last season's, and of 784,000 bales compared with those for 1889; and in Surats a falling off of 169,000 bales, and in the slight increase of 2,000 bales in the same comparison. The spot price of American Cotton in Liverpool was yesterday 1-16d. lower than on the previous Friday; and compared with the rate in the two preceding years at the same time, it was 1 1-16d. and 1 15-16d. less, respectively; but Arrivals ⅛d. higher in the nearer positions, to 3-32d. in the more distant, than they stood at a week previously.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday was unaltered at 8 11-16 cents.; but Futures for December were 2 points lower, at 8·77 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 39,000 bales, making the week's total 8,000 bales lighter than last year's, and 26,000 bales more than in the year before, the total arrivals so far, this new season, showing a falling off of 71,000 bales as against last year's and an increase of 37,000 bales compared with those for the year before. The quantity in sight yesterday was 624,000 bales, against 367,000 bales visible a week ago. There has again been no change in the spot price to-day; but December Futures come 9 points higher, at 8·86 cents. The Receipts have been 39,000 bales, going against 33,000 bales last year, and 37,000 bales in 1889.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	218,000	210,000	192,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	37,000	77,000	63,000
" " Continent	23,000	40,000	38,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	503,000	589,000	472,000
" exports to U. K. do.	114,000	214,000	139,000
" " to Continent do	38,000	58,000	63,000
" stock in the Ports	522,000	285,000	248,000

The total Visible Supply of cotton for all Europe on 25th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	1,830,000	1,761,078	1,036,270
" " Surats	293,000	462,451	290,940
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	711,000	571,870	435,270
" London	20,000	28,000	27,000
American afloat	80,000	130,000	81,000
East Indian "	10,000	15,000	17,000
Total	821,000	744,870	560,270
Price of Mid-Americans	4⅞d.	5 13-16d.	6 11-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3 13-16d.	4⅞d.	4 13-16d.
Difference	15-16d.	17-16d.	1⅛d.

Local consumers have bought no Cotton to-day; but for export 850 bales have changed hands, consisting of 200 each of Westerns, at Rs. 164; Naggar, at Rs. 165; and Dhollera, at Rs. 167; 150 Dharwar, at Rs. 169; and 100 Khandwa, at Rs. 166 per candy. The tone of the Market has been quiet, but rates per Dharwar and Westerns have advanced Re, 1 to Rs. 2 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been steady markets, a small business having been done in the former, and a moderate one in the latter; but prices are quite unaltered, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	281 bales.
Wheat	16,187 cwts.
Linseed	4,096 "
Rapeseed	1,052 "
Groundnuts	1,573 "
Castorseed	1,784 "

FREIGHTS are without change in rates, and the demand for tonnage is still very limited. Some business has been done for Trieste and Venice, for February-May shipment, at 22s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 5⅛d. for Bank Demand, and the buying rate very unsettled. One Bank, however, took a litt'e Paper at 1s. 5 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits for the mail; but the supply of Bills has again been very limited. The market closed quiet at the following quotations for the coming mail, and 1s. 5 11-32d. for Credits for October delivery and 1s. 5⅜ for November.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5⅛d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 7-32d. "
Credits do.	1s. 5 5-16d. "
Francs do.	1'82½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining, and Fours have receded ½ to 3-16 per cent., closing at 107 9-16 for cash, 107½ for the coming Settlement, and 107 ⅜ for the 28th October account, with sellers on the two last lines at the rates, 106 normal is still quoted for 4½ per cents.

Shares have been quiet and without further movement to speak of in Cotton Mill Scrip. Press Shares, however, have attracted some attention, and we note an advance of Rs. 2½ in Bombay and Mofussil; and of Rs. 5 in New Berar and Volkarts, at our quotations.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 26.

10 p.m.	81·3

SUNDAY, SEPT. 27.

6 a.m.	76·2
10 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	83·2
4 p.m.	81·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LAYTON.—September 21, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieutenant E Layton, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of a son.

BEVERLEY.—At Trimulgherry, the wife of Qr-Mr Sergeant Beverley, 79th Field Battery, R A, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HOUSTON—MORRIS.—September 3, at St John's Church, Blackheath, by the Vicar the Rev J W Marshall, B A, Captain Eyre Houston, Royal Engineers, son of the late Brigade-Surgeon James Macdonall Houston, Madras Medical Service, to Harriet Georgiana, daughter of Henry Morris, Esq, Madras Civil Service (retired), of Eastcote House, Blackheath.

DEATHS.

WRIGHT.—September 20, at Benares, of typhhid fever, Lucy Clara, eldest daughter of the Rev A H Wright, C M S, aged 23 years.

YOUNG.—September 20, at Dharmsala, Joan, the dearly loved daughter of Colonel G Young, 1-1 Goorkha Rifles, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1891.

WRITING in *Harper's Magazine*—not in the *Times*—M. de Blowitz discloses—we cannot suppose that he imagines or invents—a recent danger to the European peace, more imminent than that which was averted in 1875 when the personal authority of the Kaiser himself frustrated the purpose of Prince Bismarck to renew the war before the French rearmament was completed. This is the revelation as made by the omniscient publicist, proclaiming that it is his habit to open the hand which contains a truth, or what he believes to be a truth: "Only a few months ago the Emperor of Germany ordered preparations for the mobilisation of six army corps, the officers, note-book in hand, posted themselves at the railway stations, the order of the trains was settled, the soldiers were ready in the barracks, or ordered not to leave home, and at the slightest insult to the Empress Victoria the army was going to cross the frontier. . . . Mad actions on both sides baffle all logic, and no human force can stop the ravages of a cyclone. But the proof that neither side wanted war is, that the Empress was not allowed to be insulted, and was not insulted, that the preparations of Germany remained unknown, and that the Emperor William was, and is still, angry with his mother for having remained ten days in Paris, whereas she should have stayed there only three days. The first three days, indeed, did good." But, we are told, Russian agents then worked on the Boulangist element, and organised the demonstrations which hastened the departure of the Empress. It is comforting to know that in the judgment of the writer we may anticipate a long period of peace, so far as the respective Governments can control events, though France wants to defeat Germany even more than to recover her lost provinces, and Germany looks upon war as inevitable. Neither Power can now hope to take its adversary by surprise; millions of men on each side are drilled and ready to fight at the first signal. The arms are in the arsenals, and in a moment nation would confront nation; the issue being whether Frank or Teuton shall henceforth govern Europe. Defeat would be ruin to the one or the other. Neither Germany nor France is prepared to put its future on a single cast of the iron dice. "The combat itself is so immense and terrifying—that France, thirsty for revenge, does not venture upon it. Why then should the young Emperor do so? Why, by what right, should he risk his inheritance on the throw of a die? How could he bid that nation to which those preceding him have bequeathed conquered provinces, stupendous ransoms, signal victories, a reconstituted empire, the greatest power which Germany has reached since Charlemagne—how could he bid it resume the conflict merely in order to add personal glory to the glory which he has inherited? That he should be ready for the combat is conceivable; that he should accept or submit to it is comprehensible, but that he should provoke it—he who boasts conquests and victories—would be simple madness whatever his ambition for confirming the victories of others by a decisive victory won by himself. 'When what we have gained has been gained,' Prince Bismarck said to me, 'it is not to be risked on a single card, and on the eve of a battle nobody can predict who will be the victor.'" In truth these considerations, which M. de Blowitz naturally presents in the form characteristic of him, are not dissimilar to Lord Salisbury's declaration that the best hopes of peace are now to be found in the cataclysmic horrors which must attend war.

For France and for Germany alike, according to M. de Blowitz's view, the peril is too great to be deliberately encountered. The Moderate Republic is in a more critical position than was the Empire, which if it perished from defeat, would have been strengthened and consolidated by victory. If the new armies be defeated, and France invaded and dismembered, the present Republic will disappear in a social chaos, and the Red Republic with anarchy in its train will take its place. If they be victorious the successful general will return to Paris crowned with glory, and will be hailed as Cæsar and Imperator. General Boulanger came near to overthrowing the constitutional Republic with the mere promise of victory; the hero who effaces the memory of Sedan, and wins back the lost provinces, would be compelled in spite of himself to assume the purple. Rather than face the alternative of the Radical Republic, which would be evolved out of defeat, or Cæsarism, which would be the certain outcome of success, the Carnots, the Freycinets, the Constans will do what they can to stave off war. This makes for peace on the side of France. On that of Germany the reasons for circumspection are no less imperious; if vanquished, the Rhine will at last become a conquered frontier, the Empire will crumble into hostile fragments, and the Emperor of yesterday will sink into nothingness in the dry sandy subsoil of Brandenburg. This is a very striking way of conveying a vivid impression of the consequences of total defeat to Germany. But after all the Marquisate of Brandenburg would be a more substantial relic of crumbled empire than St Helena or a villa at Chiselhurst. We may venture to point out that it is not absolutely necessary to assume that even a war fought out with millions of soldiers, using smokeless powder, and provided with guns sending shells with high explosives thirteen miles across country, would necessarily work irrepairable ruin to one or other of the combatants, if they be pretty fairly matched. Had the French Empire taken the precaution to give the 800,000 mobiles enrolled on paper two years' drill, and the necessary armament, before raising the cry "A Berlin!" history would never have heard of Sedan, and the seige of Paris would have been adjourned to the next century. This does not necessarily imply that Napoleon III would have entered Berlin; the chances are that he would have been stopped somewhere on the way, and a new Villafranca put an end to a campaign full of difficulties and disquietude for both belligerents. When there is something like equality of strength, and the element of surprise is, ex-hypothesi, eliminated, it is difficult to imagine how three millions of soldiers on either side can be at once and decisively thrown over the ropes. The difficulty of doing so is not diminished when recent inventions, according to the dictum of all experts, favours the defence, and adds enormously to the difficulty of advancing to the attack. With regard to the two-fold danger said to confront the French Government, like a new Janus, there is this to be observed, that the first French Republic waged war for eight years with varied fortune, without being overturned in the hour either of defeat or of victory. Dumouriez, Jourdan, Massena, Moreau, were all successful Generals, who by their victories extended the frontiers to the Rhine and beyond. Yet none of them endangered the stability of the civilian Government which they served. It was not until Bonaparte, "the Man of Destiny," with quite phenomenal qualities arose that it was possible to effect the 18th Brumaire. It is true that he turned the revolution to his personal advantage, but that was not simply because he too had won battles, but because he was Napoleon Bonaparte, "Where is he the successor of Pericles?" The star of a new Napoleon is not even upon the horizon. Such men are not, thank Heaven, born twice in a century.

Without concurring in the view that the next war must necessarily be "the supreme contest which must decide whether Teuton or Frank shall henceforth govern Europe" and that "until one of the two has placed his knee on the breast of the other the combat will not stop," it may be admitted that there are very serious reasons why responsible statesmen in France and Germany should think twice, and even three times, before giving the signal for war. France may well wait for a long time for the moment of restoring her military prestige, and regaining her rank among the nations. Germany will probably share Prince Bismarck's opinion of the unwisdom of risking on a single card all that has been obtained. M. de Blowitz is not content, however, to allow us to hope that these considerations which make for present peace will suffice to make war impossible. He regards a contest which will involve all the nations of Europe from one end to the other as inevitable. While disclaiming the gift of prophecy, he ventures upon the bold prediction that war will be neither retarded nor accelerated by the present armaments, or by the existing alliances, which indeed he confidently asserts will disappear, when the war breaks out. The signal will be given by the death of Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria. The suicide of the heir apparent of the dual Monarchy at Mayerling, placed in the line of succession the Archduke Charles Louis, the brother of the Emperor, a man wholly incapable of filling the throne. He immediately resigned his rights in favour of his son Francis Ferdinand. This young man is now twenty-seven, whose boast it is that since his school course closed at eighteen, he has never opened a book. To put temptation out of his way he burned every volume when his tutors' backs were turned. He is unmarried, and has no friends, male or female. After his emancipation his first exploit was when out riding with a party of boon companions, to stop a peasant's funeral on the highroad, cause the coffin to be set down, and then jump his horse over it. For this offence he was called to account by the Emperor who struck him, inflicted a fine for the benefit of the family, another for the local church, and exiled him from court for a year. Since the death of Prince Rudolph every effort has been made to arouse a sense of responsibility in this young prince, but the task is said to have been abandoned by the Emperor in despair. His second brother, Prince Otho, is married, and has a son four years old. He is accused of having invited a party of officers to enter the bed chamber of his wife, while she was in bed to drink tea. The General of the district interposed, and prevented this outrage. Prince Otho reported the interfering General to the Emperor, who treated the complainant to a discipline similar to that found necessary for his elder brother. These two princes are the sons of the second wife of the Archduke Charles Louis, Princess Maria Annunziata, of Bourbon, daughter of the ex-King of the Two Sicilies. M. de Blowitz points to the violent race hatreds which divide the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, the Germans, Magyars, Czechs and Croatians, hating each other with a mortal hatred, and only bound together by the personal influence and authority of the Emperor Francis Joseph. When that influence and authority are withdrawn, how can these warring elements be kept together, seeing that Russia attracts the Slavs, the German Empire offers a similar attraction to the German provinces, while Italy covets the Italian Tyrol, Trieste, and the Dalmatian Coast of the Adriatic. These three Powers have an equal interest in precipitating the break-up of the Austrian Monarchy, and the opportunity will present itself to them, when the succession falls to one or other of the incapable princes who are now the heirs of the House of Hapsburg. The convulsion which will be occasioned by the events then arising, M. de Blowitz assures the world, will change the face of Europe. He is obliging enough to add that so far as can be foreseen Great Britain and France will be only "accessories" to the new order of things. But seeing that it is part of his theory of the future that Frank and Teuton must fight out to the death the question of European supremacy, a solution which gives Germany something like a co-equal share with Russia and Italy in the Hapsburg estate can only be arrived at over the corpse of France. He ought to have made it clear whether the partition of Austria-Hungary will be made before the quarrel between France and Germany is fought out.

A MAHRATTI writer recently issued a pamphlet on the much debated question whether the Shastras enjoin the compulsory shaving of widows' heads. The writer backed his opinion by offering a substantial sum—a thousand rupees, if we remember rightly—to anyone who would prove that the practice existed or was enjoined in Vedic times. We have not heard if the challenge has been taken up; but it is believed that his money is safe. Singularly enough a case has recently been dealt with by a certain Swami in the Bangalore district, in which the absence of any reference to Shastric or Vedic authority in the Swami's judgment is noteworthy. Two men were complained of by the caste, the one for giving shelter to the widow of his elder brother and neglecting to conform to caste observance by getting her head shaved; the other for detaining in his house his sister's daughter in order to protect her against the demands of her husband, who is said to be mad. Their delinquencies seem to have been aggravated by "abusing Brahmins," an offence which the Swami in his written judgment declares to be "contrary to Vanasrama, and therefore highly blamable," though it seems to have consisted in nothing more than telling them to go about their business when they came to tell the brothers how they should regulate their household affairs. As to the niece whom her uncle kept under his protection on account of the madness of her husband, the Swami orders that she must go back, as her husband cannot be mad, for a Court of Justice had found him guilty of a criminal offence. This is a new way of certifying to sanity, but a Swami's rules of evidence may be expected to be peculiar. The argument, however, was superfluous, since idiocy and lunacy are not disqualifications for marriage according to the Hindu law, and the Swami while he was about it might have said that it made no difference whether the man was mad or sane. As to the virgin widow who was living in daily defiance of Varnasrama Dharma through not parting with her tresses, her guardian is enjoined to "take her to a holy place, and there cause her head to be shaved," while he himself is to go through the nauseous rite of *prayaschitta*. The point to notice is that neither the Vedas nor the Shastras are appealed to as the authority for this order; it is issued "in accordance with caste rules," and so far it seems to confirm the Mahratti writer to whose challenge we have referred. A correspondent of the *Hindu* writes indignantly against the order, attributing it to "the evil instincts of an interested and odious priestcraft." But the priests alone are not responsible for it. They must have known before the order was obtained that the reactionary element in the caste was strong enough to support them in insisting upon its being carried out, and apparently there are hard times before the two brothers.

THE annals of a state with eighty-eight thousand inhabitants cannot well be exciting, and Miraj Senior has to offer for last year only a record of steady progress and of wise use of the resources at its disposal. It kept well within its means, spending Rs. 3,26,711 out of a revenue of Rs. 3,29,011, and closing the year with a balance of over eight lakhs, a fact which warrants the State Karbhari, Mr. Chittray, in pronouncing the financial condition of Miraj to be satisfactory. A sixth of the revenue was laid out in Public Works, a liberal apportionment, and a wise one if the buildings on which Rs. 28,742 were spent are to be reckoned as works of public utility. Equally liberal was the outlay on education—Rs. 21,816 —and the number of children under instruction represented 3·3 of the population. The chief has followed the example of some of the other native states, and has taken a course which is frequently recommended to the British Government, in relieving the revenue officers from their judicial work. The reform thus far is only partial, for the criminal work remains with the mamlutdars; but for civil jurisdiction a munsiff has been appointed for two of the talukas. The most important event in the year's record, however, was the opening of the railway from Miraj to Kolhapur. The Kolhapur State found the money for the line, but Miraj contributed to the undertaking by giving the land for that portion of it which goes through its territory. The Chief has also ceded civil jurisdiction over the line to the British Government. One result of the introduction of railway into this part of the country should be noted. The condition of the labourers, Mr. Chittray tells us, has improved with the rise of wages that has followed the opening up of the South Mahratta Country to the railway. Amongst other marks of progress is the introduction last year of the system of money order payment at the doors of villagers by the village postman, an innovation which the people seem greatly to appreciate. Miraj itself, with a library, a museum, public gardens, a town hall, and a menagerie, and with a municipality which keeps its streets in excellent order, seems to be a model capital. It has earned from Dr. Channer, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, the high commendation of being an example to neighbouring states and Municipalities in British territory, and from all we hear the compliment may be extended from the capital to the State itself.

FROM October the third-class passenger fares on the Bengal-Nagpore Railway are to be reduced from 2½ pies to 2 pies per mile.

OUR Jabbulpore Correspondent writes:—After three days of sunshine, the rain commenced again on 23rd night, and has been raining since (now 4 p.m. 24th). The low-lying lands are all swamped and the crops have been destroyed more or less. Prices of grain and cereals are steadily increasing in prices. The rainfall has reached 66·66 inches, or 18 inches more than last year.

NEARLY all the remainder of the 1st Company of the Madras Sappers have gone down to Mandalay, only 25 being left at Fort White. It is r

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LANCASHIRE PLATE.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The following is the result of the race for the Lancashire Plate run at Manchester to-day :—

Chev. Ginistrelli's Signorina..... 1
Duke of Westminster's Orme..... 2
Mr. Douglas Baird's Martagon..... 3

IMPENDING BETROTHAL OF THE KING OF SERVIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The betrothal of the young King Alexander of Servia to Princess Helene of Montenegro will shortly take place. The engagement is looked upon politically as of importance.

THE CANADIAN OFFICIAL SCANDALS.

OTTAWA, SEPT. 25.

The Dominion House of Commons has adopted a report absolving the Hon. Sir Hector Langevin, late Minister of Public Works, from the charges of corruption and bribery. The report was only carried by the narrow majority of fifteen votes.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

ST. PETERSBURGH, SEPT. 25.

A letter has been received here stating that merchants at Nijni Novgorod report the visit to the fair of Afghan traders, who are bearers of a letter from the Ameer, urging the development of trade between Russia and Afghanistan.

REPORTED COMMERCIAL UNION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

THE FEDERATION OF CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The *Times* Paris correspondent states that Russia and Persia are arranging a treaty for a commercial union, from which other European powers are to be excluded, the political clauses of the treaty implying Russian tutelage.

There is also a scheme under consideration to unite the Khanates under the hegemony of Russia, so as to bring about the federation of Central Asia.

PRINCE DAMRONG.

Prince Damrong of Siam has gone to Balmoral on a visit to her Majesty the Queen.

THE *TIMES* ON THE *BANGOBASI* PROSECUTION.

The *Times*, referring to the withdrawal of the proceedings against the *Bangobasi*, says the Government of India was right in sueing the paper, and then in stopping the action when its authority was vindicated.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

It is reported that Russia is disposed to join the Powers in taking diplomatic action against China, though she has no warships to spare to join the naval forces of the other Powers in Chinese waters.

CHINA REPORTED TO BE MAKING REPARATION.

PARIS, SEPT. 27.

A report is current here that the Chinese Government has already compensated the Jesuits for the destruction of their missions by granting them immense tracts of land.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

BERLIN, SEPT. 27.

The bankers of Berlin are joining with the Parisian bankers in issuing the Russian loan of £20,000,000 which, it was recently announced, would be raised in France. This is regarded as an additional symptom of peace.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BIRCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 26.

The death is announced of Captain Birch of the 18th Hussars, which occurred this morning. The deceased gentleman was only a young officer and took part in the polo tournament which concluded a week ago. At this time he was suffering from fever, and in order to save his team from being scratched he got up from his bed to take part in the tournament. At the termination of the tie he was seized with a fainting fit and had again to return to his bed. Enteritis and peritonitis set in, and dispite all that medical skill could do for him he seccumbed this morning. He was removed four or five days ago to the Station Hospital, Wanowrie, where he was attended by Surgeon A. E. J. Croly. The funeral took place this afternoon at the New Cemetery, Sholapore Road, with military honors. The coffin was placed upon a gun carriage of the Royal Horse Artillery and drawn by six horses. A firing party consisting of 100 rank and file of the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers with band under the command of Captain Talents were also present. The coffin was covered with a large number of floral tributes to the deceased officer's memory. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief attended by Captain Peyton, A. D. C., Captain the Hon'ble St. Leger Jervis, A. D. C., Major-General Blundell, Commanding the District, Brigadier-General Gatacre, Brigadier-General Hogg, Colonel Cuningham, Colonel Stopford, Colonel Curteis, Dr. Trask, Dr. Croly, Dr. Bull, Dr. Thacker, Dr. Burness, Surgeon-General Webb, Lieutenant Lambert, R. H. A., Captain Phayre, Captain Yourston, and others.

POLICE REORGANISATION IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 26.

An order by the Chief Commissioner on police reorganisation in Burma has been issued. The military police force in most districts is to be reduced while increases will be made in four districts. On the whole the number of officers of military police is unchanged but the companies are reduced by sixteen. Half of the sixteen companies go to form the two new Burma regiments ; 20 per cent of each battalion will be mounted. As regards civil police a school will be maintained at the headquarters of each district, and the bulk of the force will continue to carry fire-arms. The total increase of civil police in Upper Burma will be 231 men.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 26.

For the instruction of native and non-commissioned officers of the Imperial Service troops, two special musketry classes will assemble at Meerut under Captain Cox, 21st Madras Infantry, the post being sanctioned for six months only. The first class will meet early in October, and is to be thirty strong.

It will be drawn from Kashmir, the Sikh States and Ulwar.

MILITARY PREPARATION AT PESHAWUR.

The laying down of ten miles of sidings for troop trains at Peshawar railway station has been sanctioned.

THE ADVANCE OF RUSSIA.

The Russians have increased the strength of the Garrison of Zulatan, south of Merv, and are reported to be collecting stores and erecting quarters for troops at Shikh Junid on the Kushk river, about fifty miles south of Penjdeh, and eighty north of Herat.

THE BENGAL-ASSAM RAILWAY.

The post of engineer-in-chief of the Northern Section, Bengal-Assam Railway, has been accepted by Mr. F. R. Upcott, who will return from leave in November and commence work on the Gauhati-Lumding branch.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL STEDMAN.

On the expiry of Brigadier-General Stedman's furlough in February, he will revert to military duty, and may possibly be selected to command one of the second-class districts in Bengal then falling vacant.

THE SURMA VALLEY POLICE.

Lieutenant Cole, having joined the Assam Commission, Captain Loch, of the 3rd, will possibly be selected to command the Surma Valley Police Battalion.

GHAZIPUR OPIUM FACTORY.

Surgeon Sedgefield, Civil Surgeon, Murree, has been appointed Superintendent of the Opium Factory, Ghazipur.

THE HAZARA FRONTIER.

To hold the posts and maintain order along the Hazara frontier, efforts are being made now to raise two hundred border police from among the Black Mountain tribes.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF FORTIFICATIONS.

Major Broadbent, R. E., of the Military Department, will succeed Major Hildebrand as Deputy Director for Fortifications in India.

THE MYSORE RESIDENTSHIP.

It has been definitely settled that General Prendergast is not to obtain a further extension of office as Resident of Mysore.

THE FRONTIER MEDAL.

It is understood the grant of the frontier medal for the Hazara Expedition has been recommended by the Government of India to the home authorities.

A RAILWAY TROOPING SERVICE.

With the view to invite men to volunteer from other railways a conference is likely to be held at Lahore this winter to consider the question how best to equip the North-Western Railway with a special staff for troop service in case of mobilisation.

INFLUENZA IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 26.

Influenza is spreading throughout the Madras city.

THE MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Sir James Dormer and staff leave Madras for Rangoon by the Clive on the 2nd proximo.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dunera left here this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera..... 3 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been very firm. Prices hardening.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1s. 4 15-16.
2½ per cent. Consols for account... 94⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes 96
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 76½
4½ per cent. „ 75½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 106¼
Bar Silver 45¼

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	47,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	5,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	29,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	9,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton	711,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	105,000	„
„ Stock in London.....	20,000	„

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.....	91	63	74	84	71	15	71	96
Saturday, Sept. 26.....	0	77	3	86	3	39	2	30
Sunday, Sept. 27	0	5	0	50	0	53	0	17
Total.....	92	45	79	20	74	98	74	43
Total fall to 27th September 1890	67	80	63	51	70	67	53	77
Total fall to 27th September 1889	61	91	68	19	68	93	62	14

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall at the undermentioned stations on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, being the quantity registered up to 26th September 1891 :—

	In.	ct.
Ghadechi.....	20	14
Dhola.....	20	47
Jetalsar	30	30

A STRANGE and terrible accident has just occurred in the neighbourhood of Vilna. A few days ago a large tame bear, which had been trained by the servants of a country gentleman to drink votky (whisky), entered a village tavern and killed the tavern-keeper and three members of his family in a fit of intoxication. The tragedy was brought about by the owner of the tavern, Isaack Rabbanovitch, attempting to snatch from the bear a keg of votky, which it had commenced to drink, after staving it in with its paws. In the conflict that ensued the infuriated animal hugged to death the tavern-keeper, his two sons, and daughter. When the peasants arrived on the scene with guns they found the intoxicated animal asleep on the floor in a pool of blood and votky, surrounded by its four victims. The bear was immediately shot.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

THE Dardanelles Question, if the *Moskwa* incident is of sufficient importance to be so described, and the fall of the Turkish Grand Vizier Kiamil Pasha, have been more calmly discussed here than in some of the Continental capitals. At Vienna especially the combined events seem to have created a veritable scare, though even in that city a cooler view of the situation is now being taken. The explanations of the precise cause of Kiamil Pasha's dismissal are perfectly bewildering. At least a dozen different reasons are assigned for the change of Ministry at Constantinople, some of them being utterly improbable if anything that occurs at the Golden Horn can be considered utterly improbable. Kiamil Pasha was undoubtedly what his successor Djevad Pasha does not appear to be, a strong Anglophile, but it is rather rash, as some of the correspondents do, to jump to the conclusion that the overthrow of the former is a diplomatic triumph for the Russo-French alliance. The Porte denies that the affair involves any change of policy with regard to its foreign relations, and certainly the manner in which Kiamil Pasha is being treated—telegrams from Constantinople represent him as a virtual prisoner—seems rather to confirm the impression that external politics were not at any rate the chief cause of his disgrace. The circumstances are not inconsistent with the report that he was deprived of power in consequence of a suspicion that he and other Cabinet Ministers were concerned in a conspiracy to depose the Sultan. At any rate the British public who have so often been startled by the cry of "Wolf" by excitable journalists on the Continent are justified in the disposition they evince not to swallow all the sensational rumours that have filled the telegraphic columns of the papers during the past few days. Sober people even decline to believe on the information hitherto vouchsafed to them that the circumstantial account of Sir William White's strained relations with the Turkish ruler is to be thoroughly relied upon. We are told that just before going away for his holiday the British ambassador had arranged to have an audience with Abdul Hamid, who, however, postponed it until the following Friday. Sir William White having made all his preparations to leave Constantinople did not wait until the day appointed. The Sultan was vexed, and now hesitates to invite the ambassador to the palace. His Excellency, it is added, has been semi-officially told that if on any Friday he attends the Selamlik he will be received by his Majesty, but Sir William holds out for a formal invitation. According to another story the Sultan is angry with England for not retiring from Egypt, and is taking this means of paying her out. But if I were to repeat all the rumours that have arisen out of the crisis in Constantinople I should require more space than you can afford. The disseminators of these rumours may be offended at the reluctance of people in England to be led into a panic, but an extra amount of incredulity is surely permissible at this season. How is it possible to be otherwise when the persons who tell as that the events of the past week are menacing to the peace of Europe, gravely assure as that Prince Bismarck is once more about to be received back into the favour of Emperor William ?

The announcement of the unexpected death of Mr. Grevy was received with considerable regret in this country. The solid qualities of the ex-President of the French, combined with the simplicity of his habits and his proved integrity, made him generally respected in England. The unfortunate circumstances that led to his fall made no difference in the English estimate of his character.

The Conservatives of North Kensington appear to have succeeded at last in securing a candidate to take the place of Sir Roper Lethbridge at the general election. Captain James, the well known coach, was originally chosen, but he abandoned his intention of contesting the seat. When the distinguished ex-military member of the Viceroy's Council, Sir George Chesney, returned from India, he was approached by the Conservative Kensingtonians. After giving the matter careful consideration, he accepted the invitation, to the delight of many persons who in general politics are opposed to his views, but who thought that so able a man ought to be in Parliament. Unfortunately, Sir George Chesney, upon reconsideration of his position, decided not to stand for this particular constituency. The local Conservative Association have since been looking about them for another man, and it appears that they have persuaded Lord Charles Beresford to come forward. His lordship is still serving in the Mediterranean, but he expects to have finished his time as Captain of the Undaunted before Lord Salisbury thinks it prudent to make his appeal to the country. Men of all parties will be glad to see Lord Charles Beresford back in the House of Commons, for nobody in Parliament has quite taken his place as a clear-headed, courageous and instructed critic of the Navy.

Everybody is asking who the individual is who was so objectionable to the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to Hamburg. According to one version the unhappy man, who was so ostentatiously "cut," had the temerity to stare him (H.R.H.) out of countenance without having the decency to raise his hat. There is a pretty shrewd suspicion as to the identity of the ill-mannered person. Members of the Royal family are so pestered when they go to foreign working places by snobs and snobesses that it is gratifying to hear of such persons receiving their deserts.

It may interest some of your readers to know that the writer of "Magnetism and Mystery, or a Life's Romance," a shilling shocker that has had a large sale in this country, is the wife of a young officer belonging to the Hyderabad Contingent. She writes under the name of "Louis Creswicke." The story, though not free from blemishes, gives evidence of dramatic power that if assiduously cultivated, may result in the production of some first-class literary work. By the way it is worthy of notice that the novelists whose books are being the most talked about just now are connected with India. Colonial fiction too is just now finding a ready sale in the English market. "An Australian Girl" which met with so much success when it first appeared in the orthodox three volumes has now been republished in a cheaper form. It is worth reading.

Australians are fond of complaining that we at home do not show sufficient interest in their welfare. Just now, at any rate, they have no cause for complaint. One can scarcely take up a leading newspaper or review without finding an article relating to the antepodes. The *Times*, in particular, is doing a good service by the series of articles on "the Commonwealth of Australia" that it is now publishing. The Australian Colony is rather indignant with Mr. D. Christie Murray for some of his outspoken criticisms on the ways of the antipodeans. The thing that appears to annoy them most is his reflections on their insobriety as a people. The statistics he brings forward are rather startling. In Victoria he tells us one person in every 105 of the population was in prison during some part of the year 1888. I cannot do better than quote his comparison between the drinking habits of the Colonists and those of the mother country. "In the United Kingdom the average of deaths from excessive drinking is 54 in a million. In Victoria it is 113·50—more than double." Again, "the highest percentage of deaths from the abuse of alcohol is recorded in Australia It is 113 as against 80 even in Switzerland and as against 46 in England and Wales. In the figures given the issue is confused by the introduction of the statistics of towns and principal towns of some few countries, though even then Paris reaches no higher than 95 and London falls to 74. In Ireland the deaths from alcoholism are only a little over a quarter of those registered for the Australians." He also points out that where as the annual consumption of spirits in the United Kingdom is 59 (the gallon) per head of population it is 1·15 in New South Wales, 1·32 in Victoria, 1·46 in Western Australia, and 1·59 in Queensland. It is open to question whether Mr. Murray has not understated the fact so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, for Mulhall gives the consumption of spirits here as 1·05 not ·59 for 1881. Mr. Francis Adams, an authority, declares that a drunken native born Australian is an extreme rarity. "As equally marked is the sobriety—nay the abstemiousness—of the native-born Australian is the terrible intemperance of the Anglo-Australian—due chiefly first, to the effects of the unaccustomed climate ; and, secondly, to the loss of the restraining influences of his home." Although Mr. Adams rebuts the charge of intemperance preferred against the Australians he is not very complimentary to them in some other respects. For instance, he says :—"The old Anglo-Australian generation which founded its prosperity is quietly but swiftly passing away. The native Australians who follow on them have too often the self-sufficiency that is begotten on self-confidence by ignorance. Lean and high strung, with the alternation of languor and activity which the terrible changefulness of their climate gives them, they were themselves not in all they do mistaking the exercise of nervous energy for pleasure. They have the taint of cruelty. The vigorous Anglo-Saxon, with his profuse exclamations of wrath, is giving way to the new exemplar of a supressed viciousness twice as dangerous." He is also very severe in his remarks on the scantiness of true culture in Australasia, declaring that in what has been called disinterested study and the true appreciation of art and letters Melbourne is six weeks worse off than Manchester and Sydney than Sheffield. Australians tell us that they are very proud of their "country" but it seems from what I can learn that more and more of them are settling down in England. Everything American appears to be popular in Australian even to the extent of finding English husbands for the daughters of men who have "made their pile"

The Parsee colony will celebrate the Pateti next Thursday, by a trip on the river Thames, to be followed by a dinner at the well-known Maidenhead hotel, Skindle's. The outing will be confined exclusively to Zoroastrians. Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., who, on Tuesday, invited a number of Anglo-Indians and natives to meet Dr. K. N. Bahadurji at luncheon in the Northbrook Club, is taking a leading part in the arrangements. Dr. Bahadurji has had an interview with the Editor of the *Times* who, I understand, has promised to insert the letter, a copy of which I was able to send you last week.

Apropos of the Indian Factory question the Trade Union Congress which is now proceeding at Newcastle is to be invited to pass a resolution on the lines of Mr. Holt-Hallett's proposals. It is a pity that Dr. Bahadurji is not eligible to take part in the discussion, though judging from the temper of the delegates in regard to other controversial topics they would probably not give him a hearing. Their behaviour during the discussion on the Eight Hours Bill shows what the House of Commons would be like if the "friends of labour" had their way and were able to fill the legislature with working men members. The President of the Congress, Mr. Burt, who is often sneered at by the New Unionists as an "aristocrat" and as a capitalist's hack, has more thon once shown his contempt for the conduct of the assembly which he has so much difficulty in keeping in order. The voting on the Eight Hours question has been rather erratic, but the final decision is naturally hailed by the Socialists as a victory for their party. The resolution referred to, which was carried by a majority of 102, is as follows :—That legislation regulating hours of labour to eight per day shall be in force in all trades and occupations save where a majority of the organized members of any trade or occupation protest by a ballet voting against the same. Amongst those attending the Congress are Sir John Gorst, whose presence there is approved of by Lord Salisbury, and Mr. W. S. Caine, whose reply in last night's *Pall Mall Gazette* to Lord Wenlock's strictures seems modelled on some of the speeches he has been listening to durtng the week. The heated and excited tone of Mr. Caine's letter is hardly consistent with his assumed indifference to accusations against his veracity. No doubt the Governor of Madras judging from the brief telegram that has reached this country did not spare Mr. Caine, but the latter as an experienced controversialist ought to show more control. The insinuation that the "average Anglo-Indian" looks upon every native as a "colossal liar" and the allusion to "frivolous foolery" are to say the least not in good taste. If Mr. Caine indulges in personalities his opponents will do the same. If he thinks it is wrong for a Governor to indulge in "frivolous foolery" they may hold that it is scarcely seemly for the deacon of a Baptist chapel to be so truculent.

I hear that Mr. Dadabhoy Navroji has been chosen to attend the forthcoming Liberal Caucus as the delegate of the Strand Liberal Association, of which it seems he is an active member. Mr. Gladstone's speech is expected to give the key-note to the oratory of the recess, and people are curioues to see whether he will be able to restore Home Rule to the position it occupied before the hearing of the memorable O'Shea case. Liberals when questioned on the subject declare that they are as strongly convinced as ever they were tha Home Rule is the only cure for the Irish political disease, and that "when the proper time comes" the old enthusiasm will be revived. They may possibly prove to be right, but at present the legislative independance of Ireland is not precisely absorbing. The quarrel between the rival factions in Dublin as to the future policy of the *Freeman's Journal* excite1 only a languid interest on this side of St. George's Channel, and the reported failure of Mr. Parnell's efforts to establish a new morning paper has been received here with unmoved composure.

The "Statutory Ninth International Congress of Orientalists" has a little wearied the public by its extreme length, and however much we may sympathise with the desire to popularise Oriental studies, it is impossible to withhold assent from the protest raised in more than one quarter as to the inappropriateness of some of the topics dealt with. As one of the London papers, I think it was the *Daily News*, remarked the other day, when the Congress of Orientalists gravely discusses the date of the introduction of polo into England—1767 or 1869 ?—it may well be asked if there is any necessary reason why its labours should ever come to an end. Sir Lepel Griffin, just returned from Hamburg, has presided at one of the meetings this week and distinguished himself by a lively attack on the Royal Asiatic Society which has held itself aloof from this Congress. I believe the Society will not take any notice of Sir Lepel Griffin's criticism. Dr. Leitner's opponents generally are for the time being very reserved, but how long will it be before the floodgates are opened ? When the battle is resumed, let us hope in the interests of Oriental learning that the operations of the contending parties will be confined to those periodicals which are mainly read by the pundits themselves. The remarks of a profane world on the squabbles of savants are distressing to one's feelings. Mr. Labouchere, who dearly loves a row, expresses curiosity to know more of the Congress that came to a conclusion yesterday. He is, he says, assured by a competent witness, that it was "a bogus congress." Mr. Labouchere wishes Dr. Leitner to explain the situation a little more definitely. Here is a chance for Dr. Leitner that he is not the man he is generally taken for if he fails to take advantage of. He could, I am sure, fill a whole number of *Truth* with arguments to show that he is right and that all who oppose him are wrong. Some of the latter, I understand, affirm that the Congress has been singularly destitute in original discoveries. That is not Dr. Leitner's opinion, for at the concluding meeting he mentioned that the Congress had awarded ten medals of honour for important original discoveries. If in the meantime the rival pundits do not settle their differences we shall have two Congresses, one presided over by Professor Max Muller in England and the other in Spain. The conclusion of the world may be, that it is possible to have too much of a good thing.

BOMBAY RIDES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Let me suggest through your columns to the "powers that be" that both the Kennedy's Sea Face and Botton Row should be closed to riders for the next fortnight. They have both been a good deal cut up during the monsoon, but recent heavy rains will rectify what damage has been done provided they are not again ridden on before they have time to dry. It is also to be hoped that buffaloes will now be kept off Rotten Row, as they do more damage than a regiment of Cavalry would.—Yours, &c.,

EQUESTRIAN.

POONA RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 26.

THE second day of the Poona Meeting opened in rather threatening weather, but, barring a slight shower, sport was not interfered with. The entries for the events, as will be seen below, were exceedingly poor, with the exception of the Substitution Race in which there were eight starters. Two of the other events had only three starters, two four, and one five. With the exception of the surprise caused by the gallant win of Magistrate, the favourites had again the running amongst them, and bookmakers claim to have suffered worse than on the first day. There was no great amount of money staked, and the attendance was good.

"The Pony Derby."—For all Maiden Ponies. Weight for inches aged, 13-2 to carry 9st 3lbs. Walers and English to carry 7lbs extra. Ponies landed after 1st September 1890 allowed 5lbs, C. Bs. allowed 7lbs. Winners once 3lbs, twice 5lbs, oftener 7lbs extra. Winner, Rs. 2,000 ; 2nd horse, Rs. 400 ; 3rd horse, Rs. 100 ; Entrance, 1st May, Rs. 50 ; 1st July, Rs. 100 ; and 1st September, Rs. 150, when the Race will close with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each Pony declared to start. Distance six furlongs. Value to the winner, Rs. 2,000.

Mr Cooverjee Ardesir's ba a p Burma, 8st 12lb, W Greenhalgh 1
Col Willoughby's b a p Sans Peur, 8st 9lb, T Kendall 2
Mr Chamundi's g a p Common, 9st 1lb, Smith..... 0

The field left on pretty even terms which was maintained for a couple of furlongs. Common dropped behind and the race was between Burma and Sans Peur. These two raced down the straight, Burma coming in first by a length easily. Time 1 min. 28 secs.

Betting : 4 to 6 on Burma, 2½ to 1 against Sans Peur, and 4 to 1 Common.

"His Highness Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate."—Rs. 600 from the Fund. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs, extra. Winners of races to which Rs. 1,000 were added, to carry an extra penalty of 4lbs for each such race won. Maidens allowed 4lbs, of the day 7lbs extra. Horses landed after the 1st September 1890, allowed 5lbs extra. Maximum accumulative penalties not to exceed 22lbs. Distance 1¼ mile. Entrance, 1st May, Rs. 30 ; 1st July, Rs. 60 ; and 1st September, Rs. 120, when the race will close with a starting sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Approximate value to the winner, Rs. 1,000.

Col Willoughby's ch a h Vendetta, 9st 7lb, Gibbs 1
H H Aga Khan's b a h Tenebreuse, 9st 11lb, Wool 2
Mr Farmer's ch a h Sunbeam, 9st 1lb, Robinson..... 0

Tenebreuse took the lead to the five-furlong post where Vendetta joined. The latter horse came in easily by 6 lengths, Sunbeam beaten off. Time 2 min. 24 1-5th secs.

Betting : 1 to 2 Vendetta, 5 to 1 against Tenebreuse, and 5 to 1 against Sunbeam.

"The Galloway Plate."—For all Arab and C. B. Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5lbs., of the day 10lbs. Horses landed after the 1st September 1890, allowed 5lbs. C. Bs. allowed 7lbs. The winner of the Derby to carry a special extra penalty of 5lbs. Winner to receive Rs. 1,000. Entrance, 1st May, Rs. 30 ; 1st July, Rs. 60 ; and 1st September, Rs. 120, when the race will close with a sweepstakes of Rs. 75 for each horse declared to start. Half the starting sweepstakes to go to the second horse. Distance R. C., Value to the winner, Rs. 1,000.

Mr Dignum's g a gal Magistrate 8st 12lb, Ryder 1
Mr Hassan bin Budder's b a gal Patna, 8st 12lb, W Greenhalgh..... 2
Aga Jan's ch a gal Shanghai, 9st 1lb, Smith..... 0
Aga Junghi Shah's bn a gal Nelson, 8st 9lb, Aga S Shah... 0

Getting of to a good start, Patna in company with Shanghai made the running. Patna appeared to have a dead certainty to win, but Magistrate who had been hanging fire came up with wet sail and after a splendid race won by half a length Time 2 min. 55 secs.

Betting : 10 to 1 against Magistrate, 1 to 2 on Patna, 2½ to 1 against Shanghai, and 10 to 1 against Nelson.

"Substitution Stakes."—Rs. 500 added. Starting sweepstakes of Rs. 50. For all ponies. Weight for inches. Winners once 3lbs., twice 6lbs., thrice or oftener 9lbs. Winners of Races with Rs. 1,000 added to carry a special extra penalty. For one such win, 4lbs., and for two or more, 8lbs. These penalties to be in addition to those carried as ordinary winners. Maidens allowed 5lbs., of the day 10lbs. Distance five furlongs. Acceptances to be in the box by 6 p.m. to-day. Approximate value to the winner, Rs. [illegible]

Mr Farmer's b a p Minton, 10st 3lb, Robinson..... 1 Dead
Aga Jungi Shaw's b a p Success, 9st 3lb, Pilaji..... 1 heat
H H Aga Khan's g a p Colonel, 8st 9lb, Comer 3
Maj Radcliffe's b a p Cucumber, 9st 10lb, Capt Anderson.. 0
Mr Harvey's g a p White Bird, 9st 10lb, Capt Welman 0
Mr Devraj Ur's b aus p Parackaretu, 8st 2lb, Smith..... 0
Mr Romanji Rustji's b a p Onslow, late Hilal, 8st 7lb, A Wahed:..... 0
Maj Radcliffe's g a p Blood, 7st 13lb, Gibbs..... 0

Parackaretu lead from start to half mile, when Blood got on level terms with him. Colouel and Onslow joined at the straight. Parackaretu lead a little way when Minton came up with a rush and made a dead heat. An objection was lodged against Parackaretu for crossing Onslow which was not sustained. Time 1 min. 10 secs.

Betting : 1¼ to 1 against Parackaretu, 2 to 1 against Minton, 10 to 1 against Onslow, 5 to 1 against Cucumber, 5 to 1 against White Bird, 6 to 1 against Success, 10 to 1 against Colonel, and 4 to 1 against Blood.

"Trial Stakes."—For all horses. Weight for age and C. Rs. 1,200 to the winner, and Rs. 300 to the second horse. The third horse saves his entry and sweepstake. Five horses to start, or Rs. 500 to winner will be the only money given. Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Distance one mile. Winner once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Maidens allowed 4lbs. Entrance, 1st May, Rs. 30, 1st July, Rs. 60 ; and 1st September, Rs. 100. Value to the winner, Rs. 1,200.

Aga Coochick Shah's b aus m Minnihaha, 8st 11lb, Robinson..... 1
Mr Dignum's bn w geld The Judge, 9st 10lb, T Thompson.. 2
Capt Peyton's b aus geld Landshark II, 9st 10lb, Capt Anderson 0
Mr D Devraj Ur's b aus geld Trafalgar, 9st 4lb, Smith 0
Mr Farmer's b aus geld Lottery, 8st 10lb, McQuade 0

Lottery was left at post. Trafalgar accompanied by Landshark made the running to the third furlong where Judge and Minnihaha joined. The latter two drew away at a distance and made a race. Minnihaha won by a neck. Time 1 min. 50 secs.

Betting : 2 to 1 against Minnihaha, 1 to 2 on Judge, 6 to 1 against Trafalgar, 4 to 1 against Landshark, and 5 to 1 against Lottery.

"His Highness Aga Khan's Purse"—Of Rs. 500, for all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs, extra. The winner of the Derby to carry a special extra penalty of 5lbs. Distance R. C. Entrance, 1st May, Rs. 30 ; 1st July Rs. 60 ; and 1st September, Rs. 120. A sweepstakes of Rs. 75 for each horse declared to start. Four horses in different interests to start, or the Purse will be withheld. Approximate value to the winner, Rs. 1,100.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a h Arab Chief, 9st 4lb, Ebrahim .. 1
Mr Abdoola Fara's b a h Merrily, 8st 6lb, T Kendall 2
Mr Hamood bin Shuba's b a h Shumtave, 9st, W Clemenson 0
Mr Khalifa bin Esau's g a h Silver King, 9st, W Greenhalgh..... 0

Arab Chief, the favourite, was first all the way. Merrily at the turning of the bend looked like winning, but Arab Chief again got the lead, and after a good race came in half a length a head. Time 2 min. 58 4-5th secs.

Betting : 1 to 2 on Arab Chief, 3 to 1 against Merrily, 3 to 1 against Silver King, and 6 to 1 against Shumtave.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For the information of your readers who may be shareholders and interested in the above company I request the publication of this letter. Some months ago the Committee of investigation appointed by the shareholders to report on the affairs of this company, recommended a separation of the company's mill property from the company's lauded estate, and that two separate companies should be formed out of the present one. This recommendation was approved of by a large majority of shareholders at their last meeting. A requisition is now under circulation amongst the shareholders for signature requesting the Board of Directors to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting for the purpose of carrying out the above recommendation. It is to be hoped that the Directors will readily acquiesce in calling this meeting and giving their hearty cooperation, inasmuch as the scheme would prove beneficial to the interests of the general body of shareholders, and that at the approaching meeting the division of the above company's assets will be discussed in a fair and unbiassed spirit, and that means will be devised to remove all difficulties in the way and satisfy the claims of dissentient creditors, if any, who may think fit to oppose the scheme.—Yours, &c.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

LORD HARRIS ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 26.

THE annual prize distribution to the students of St. Mary's School took place last evening and was attended by a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. His Excellency the Governor distributed the prizes to the girl students. Lady Harris, attended by Captain Cox, and the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bombay, were also present. At the conclusion of the prize distribution, the scholars gave gratifying evidence of their accomplishments by rendering an entertaining programme of vocal and instrumental music, which received hearty acknowledgments.

His Excellency said : Ladies and gentlemen,—I am sure it is a matter of regret to us all that the sister who intended to be here to-day to assist in the distribution of the prizes, was taken ill shortly before our assembling, but you will be glad to hear that she has now almost entirely recovered. It is an indication of the excellent system of training and order in this school that, notwithstanding that lady's absence, the difficult approach to this platform has been made by the prize winners without a hitch. We must also congratulate Mr. Beck on the manner in which he has fulfilled his double part. It must be patent to us all who are exiles—voluntary exiles—from that part of the Empire which we call "home," the necessity that the children of us who are for a term of our lives in India must have as good schooling as possibly can be got for them—schooling on the lines to which we are accustomed in England. So far as we are entitled to judge on the evidence—as good as one can hope to get or are entitled to expect—as far as we can judge from those experts in educational matters who are entrusted with examinations of schools, we are justified in believing that this school is one of no ordinary character and has been peculiarly successful in the work it has undertaken, and it is to be congratulated on the excellent reports obtained from the different gentlemen who have inspected it. I feel sure that it is a subject of general congratulation that in the matriculation examination the number of pupils who went up were all successful and I should hope that it is a forecast of continued good education in the future. (Applause.) One of the young ladies has decided to continue her studies in the Deccan College and will, no doubt, in her own home or larger sphere be able to improve the minds either of her own children or other people's, as she has found benefit in the tuition she has received so will she be able to impart that benefit to others. (Hear, hear.) I think, too, it is distinctly a matter for congratulation that there is a larger demand for accommodation for boarders. It means in all probability that the reputation of the school is spreading far and wide throughout this great peninsula. I think, if I remember rightly, in giving the prizes away last year at the Bishop's High School, that two of the pupils came all the way from the Persian Gulf. It is clear that the school entered into fair competition with all others throughout the length and breadth of the land, and it is clearly necessary that the funds should be found for providing further accommodation for boarders. The numbers on the school have distinctly increased and that is another proof that the school is doing good work. I sincerely trust that Mr. Beck, or whoever is reading the report another year, may be able to lay claim to a larger balance towards the erection of new buidings than Rs. 34. If I know anything of the energy that characterizes the European residence of Poona, it is extremely probable that some steps will be taken to do something to increase this Rs. 34. I am sure that if her ladyship and myself in our private capacity can do anything towards increasing the fund we will be pleased to do so, and I am sure that they themselves will do their best to back up the efforts of their friends. (Applause.) It is a matter for considerable satisfaction that these young ladies who find themselves in this land so far from old England are able to obtain the excellent education they do at institutions of this kind, because I have no doubt that they have ever in their minds the fact that they are English girls and going to become English women, and whether here or at home as English girls and English women they have a high reputation to keep up. They have to maintain the character that has been earned by those who have gone before them, and it is particularly necessary that here in this country with the critical eye of many millions about us, that English women should be beyond reproach in their character and behaviour. (Applause.) There are other points of view from which to regard the question of women's education. Only a few days ago a very elaborate argument appeared in the papers that, owing to a lack of education amongst the women of the race in whose country we are now passing our [illegible] deteriorating. That is the argument advanced in the lecture or article to which I am referring, whether correct or not I do not question at this moment. But it must be perf

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* SECUNDERABAD.

THE storm on Friday unfortunately prevented this match commencing in that day as was intended; but the rain holding off on Saturday, a start was managed between twelve and one o'clock, and about five hours play was indulged in. Secunderabad was supposed to have sent a strong batting team on tour, but they made a somewhat feeble show against the home team, and although the game ended in a draw, the Gymkhana had assuredly much the best of the game. Considering, therefore, that the Parsees inflicted such a severe defeat on their European rivals in Bombay so recently, Secunderabad stands a poor chance against the Parsees, with whom they commence a two days' match this morning. The visitors are very weak in bowling as evidenced by Saturday's match, when six bowlers in all were tried, so that the Parsees may be expected to put on a pretty tall score, and unless Secunderabad fares better with the Parsee bowling than they did against Mr. Steel in particular on Saturday, the Parsees should score another easy victory. Both teams played twelve men, and the Gymkhana who went in first made the best all-round show they have done this year. Every batsman contributed something, and five got into double figures, Mr. Johnson standing highest with 36 made by pretty clean batting, and never giving the merest chance till he was ultimately caught by Lieutenant Dewing. Indeed there were few chances missed or not taken advantage of by the Secunderabad team, every man of whom was continually on the alert to catch or stop a ball when it came his way. Secunderabad made a good start when they went in to bat with 140 runs against them, but after Mr. Steel got into form with the ball, they could do little with his bowling, and after the fall of the third wicket for 40, the others followed quickly, the call of time only saving the visitors from defeat.

The Gymkhana went in first, Messrs. Steel and N. Durrant taking up the defence against the attack of Messrs. Horsburgh and Fraser. The beginning was bad, Mr. Durrant only making 3 when he was bowled by Mr. Horsburgh (1 for 4). The next partnership resulted more profitably, though it was perhaps brief. Mr. Miall, a new and valuable addition to the Gymkhana, joined Mr. Steel, and the game assumed a lively aspect. Both men scored quickly; Mr. Steel took one or two pretty outs, two of which were for 3, until off Mr. Horsburgh's bowling, he put a ball into Mr. Troup's hands and was caught (2 for 27.) Mr. Brooks did not do much good, although he managed to keep up his wicket while Mr. Miall put on runs. The third wicket fell at 39. Mr. Johnson made an excellent parter to Mr. Miall, and during the time they were in not a few changes in bowling were tried, all without effect, until Mr. Miall in attempting a drive of Captain Shute's bowling was caught (4 for 55.) The batting continued brisk when Mr. Macbeth went in. Mr. Devlin was put on to bowl, but this was quickly found to be a mistake, and Captain Bhuter was entrusted with the ball again. The desired separation was not achieved however, until Mr. Horsburgh took charge of the bowling once more. He is a tempting bowler to hit out to, but the batsman must be careful, for as is the case in playing to Mr. Steel of Bombay, one is apt to give a chance to a fielder of Mr. Horsburgh. Mr. Macbeth gave a catch to Mr. Rowe, and was smartly caught (5 for 89.) Dr. Kilkelly, on joining Mr. Johnson, began well with a 3, but shortly after words the latter, who had been playing a splendid game, gave the first chance he had offered to any fielder, and was caught (6 for 96.) Mr. Hutchinson then went in and opened with a pretty cut to the boundary. Dr. Kilkelly replied to that by also putting one out of bounds, and then allowed himself to be caught (7 for 105.) Mr. Cookson was the next bat, and ten more runs were added before a separation was effected between him and Mr. Hutchinson (8 for 115.) The next wicket was an improfitable one; but Messrs. Cookson and Rogers made a very fair stand, causing another change of bowling to be tried. Mr. Cookson after scoring 8 was disposed off by being caught (10 for 128.) The last wicket brought 12 runs and the innings closed for 140.

Without losing any time as there was only an hour and-a-quarter left for Secunderabad to bat, the Gymkhana took the field Messrs. Steel and Brooks bowling. Captain Godden and Lieutenant De L. Faunce, the latter of whom bears the reputation of being a hard hitter, went in first. The commencement was lively, both batsmen treating the bowling with scant ceremony. After some time, however, Mr. Steel appeared to find his pitch as did also the other bowler and runs came slower, the batsmen evidently finding the danger which lay in hitting Mr. Steel's bowling without care, and being more cautious than they were at the outset. At last a chance was given and Mr. De L. Faunce drove a ball delivered by Mr. Steel hard over the bowler's head and was neatly caught by Mr. Young (for 23). Lieutenant Troupe who has also the reputation of a heavy hitter next joined Captain Godden. Expecting some slogging the fielders were well spread out. After allowing two overs to pass the new comer hit one from Mr. Steel hard to the tents, thus securing 4, but in the next ball Mr. Steel got his revenge by disarranging Mr. Troupe's bales with a tricky breaking ball, (2 for 28). On Lieutenant Dewing going in, a long stand was made, although the score did not mount at all rapidly for the time they played. At last Mr. Dewing slipped a ball delivered by Mr. Steel into Mr. Durrant's hands which was neatly caught (3 for 40). At this point it looked as if no chance was left, if ever there was any, of the Gymkhana getting their opponents out in time. But after the third wicket, those following began to fall with startling rapidity. Captain Godden, who was playing admirably, was no sooner joined by Lieutenant Poore than he had the misfortune to be caught off his glove. Lieutenant Horsburgh, another of Secunderabad's best bats, filled the vacancy, but before a run could be made, Mr. Poore was tempted to step out to one of Mr. Steel's balls, and missing, was promptly stumped by Mr. Johnson. Then Mr. Horsburgh, after getting a neat cut for one, put one over the bowler's head; Mr. Creagh ran to it, and made a brilliant catch (6 for 41). Matters brightened up a little bit after this. Lieutenant Fraser was not long in, ere he made his presence felt, immediately driving a ball sent up to him by Mr. Brooks almost to the boundary for which 3 were run. Shortly after this, however, another smart catch was made, Mr. Miall taking a ball hit by Mr. Devlin, just as it was about to touch the ground (7 for 49). Captain Shute did not remain long in either, being clean bowled by Mr. Brooks before he could score (8 for 12). Captain Stevens joined Mr. Fraser who was playing a good game, and mainly by the latter's endeavours 60 was soon put up. Then Mr. Fraser gave a difficult chance to Mr. Rogers who proved equal to the occasion and retired with a well-played 16 to his credit (9 for 65). With only two wickets to fall, a quarter of an hour yet to play, and in a bad light, it was not too much to expect the Gymkhana would win. But it proved otherwise, Captain Stevens and Lieutenant Rowe managing to play out time when the score stood at 78 for 9 wickets. The fielding of the home team was the best they have shown this season, and Mr. Johnson distinguished himself at the wickets, not allowing a single extra. The following are the scores:—

GYMKHANA.

Mr E F Steel, c Troupe, b Horsburgh	10
Mr N Durrant, b Horsburgh	3
Mr T Miall, c Mercer, b Shute	27
Mr J Brooks, c Deling, b Horsburgh	1
Mr C D Johnson, c Poore, b Horsburgh	36
Mr J D K Macbeth, c Rowe, b Horsburgh	11
Dr Kilkelly, c Stevens, b Horsburgh	8
Mr J Hutchinson, b Horsburgh	10
Mr W W Cookson, c Godden, b Shute	8
Mr W E Young, c Horsburgh, b Shute	1
Mr P H Rogers, not out	9
Mr A Creagh, c and b Shute	9
Extras	7
Total	140

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Horsburgh	125	40	9	7
Mr Fraser	45	23	2	0
Mr Stevens	45	21	3	0
Mr Shute	60	28	3	4
Mr Devlin	30	9	1	0
Mr Rowe	15	12	0	0

Devlin and Shute bowled 1 wide each

SECUNDERABAD.

Capt Godden, c Steel, b Brooks	13
Lieut R De L Faunce, c Young, b Steel	15
Lieut H R Troupe, b Steel	5
Lieut R H Dewing, c Durrant, b Steel	7
Lieut R M Poore, st Johnson, b Steel	0
Lieut R P Horsburgh, c Creagh, b Steel	1
Mr J Devlin, c Miall, b Steel	3
Lieut H A Fraser, c Rogers, b Steel	16
Capt Shute, b Brooks	0
Capt Stevens, not out	11
Lieut E F Rowe, not out	7
Lieut W H Mercer, to bat	
Extras	0
Total for 9 wickets	78

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Steel	105	32	7	7
Mr Brooks	100	41	6	2

OWING to the distress existing in the Ajmeer-Merwara District, the Agent to the Governor-General Rajputana, recently paid a visit of inspection to the affected parts of the district.

THE MILN COMPANY AT THE GAIETY.

IT very often happens that when an actor who has won for himself the title of "eminent," visits a town he has never appeared in before, so very much is expected of him, that the people rush in crowds to see him, and come away disappointed. Had Mr. George C. Miln come to Bombay with a lesser reputation, unheralded by fame; had the "Lights o' London" not been announced by sensational advertisements which set forth that the play would be staged with "the whole of the *magnificent* scenery used in the Calcutta production, together with *marvellous mechanical* effects," and had Mr. Miln not ventured "to assure play-goers of this city that the drama would be placed before them in a manner never before attempted here," he would in all probability not have got such a large audience on Saturday night; but he would have made a stronger impression. The announcement that so "eminent" an actor as Mr. Miln was coming to Bombay, supported by what he termed "the most powerful dramatic organization that ever visited the East," to open in a drama which would be so magnificently staged, together with the fact that it is about six months since the Bombay public have had an opportunity of enjoying a night at the theatre, caused quite a rush to the booking office, and Saturday night witnessed the largest audience that has been seen for many years, if ever, within the walls of a Bombay theatre. Not even did that really talented actor, Mr. Kyrle Bellew, whom we had with us recently, succeed in drawing so great a crowd. Of the play itself it is needless to say anything; for though it has never been witnessed in Bombay before, it is so very old, that to the majority of those who attended the theatre on Saturday night, it must have been well known. Like all Mr. G. R. Sims' plays it is powerfully constructed, full of telling situations; most of the parts have, to quote a professional term, plenty of "fat," so that even in the hands of a mediocre company, the piece is bound to draw. The spicy dialogue rendered with any intelligence at all, and those sensational situations already referred to, in the hands of a stage manager who knows his business, are bound to create enthusiasm. There was therefore little to wonder at the hearty reception Mr. Miln's Company met with on Saturday night. It is not to be expected that a company can be seen at its best on a first night; there are sure to be hitches of some kind; and particularly in Bombay where the stage carpenters (if there are any real such) are unaccustomed to the working of elaborate scenery and know nothing of mechanical effects, it is impossible to have everything working smoothly, which perhaps accounted for the absence of the lime light in the water scene where the hero makes his dive after Seth Preene, and the abandonment of the mechanical change in the last act.

Mr. Miln was of course the hero, Harold Armytage, of which *role* he gave a fairly acceptable portrayal, but not such as might have been expected from an actor of such a reputation as he. Harold Armytage is said to be the part in which, in all his repertoire, he is seen to least advantage, if which be the case it is hard to conceive how he should have chosen to open in a city where he is unknown, in "Lights o' London." But there was a reason for it. Mr. Miln is a student of Shakespeare pure and simple. *Roles* such as that of Harold Armytage are not in his line; but Shakespeare will not draw everywhere. It he makes a lengthened stay in a town he must give plenty of variety. Therefore although he may suffer himself, "Lights o' London," a play which gives all the company a chance to shine, always draws well. Again he played under serious disadvantages on Saturday. Although the scenery arrived in Bombay a week ago, and though workmen were engaged on the construction of the tank early in the week, progress was so slow, that on Friday it looked as if all would not be in readiness on the opening night. Mr. Miln had, therefore, to remain on the spot and superintend the preparations himself. All through Friday night he never left the theatre, snatching what little sleep he could, get on the stage, and working again all Saturday up till between seven and eight, before which time the stage was not ready for the play. Under those circumstances it was a moral impossibility for Mr. Miln to be in anything like his usual form, and it is therefore premature yet to give a definite opinion of Mr. Miln's histrionic powers. He showed, however, that he is possessed of a rich musical voice, which he can use with effect, but he showed some mannerisms (of course it is a sign of genius to exhibit mannerisms of some kind or other on the stage, as evidenced in our acknowledged greatest actor, Mr. Irving) which detracted from the power of his acting. He displayed a peculiar style of gesticulation and a strutting mode of locomotion at times, which he might avoid with advantage. But he showed that he is an actor of the good old school. We do not know whether he has met the late Mr. Barry Sullivan; but there was much in Mr. Miln's voice and method to remind one of him. In one scene in particular, when in the first act he meets and quarrels with his father, Mr. Miln undoubtedly displayed considerable power; and the change from passion,—when the door was shut upon him and he found himself a real outcast—to reckless despair, gave one a high estimation of his abilities; but in the next act when, wandering in the snow, he meets the showman, Jarvis, Mr. Miln decidedly lacked animation. Of course the idea was that he was cold and starving, but there was nothing of the desperate fugitive from justice about him. No doubt with the rest he was so much in need of on Saturday, he will make a much better appearance to-night. We shall await with interest Mr. Miln's appearance in "The Silver King" and much more so his Hamlet, Romeo, Richard III, &c. Miss Louise Jordan who was the Bess Marks also had her mannerisms, munching some of her words and stifling others in her throat in a peculiar fashion, while those to which she gave emphasis she pronounced very broadly, and with an unmusical drawl. Bess Marks did not seem a *role* which sat well on her; but at times she gave evidence of being possessed of no little emotional power, which in some of the plays that are to follow, she will have ample opportunity of displaying. She too, like Mr. Miln, is more at home in Shakespeare, so we may expect better of her next week. Some of the best played parts on Saturday night were undoubtedly those of Seth Preene by Mr. J. H. Nunn, Clifford Armytage by Mr. W. J. Montgomery, and Hetty Preene by Miss Frances Ross. Mr. Nunn made a good attempt at imitating the Yorkshire dialect, and whatever defects were noticeable were excusable, for that is an accomplishment not to be gained in Australia and India. For all that he showed himself a good actor. Mr. Montgomery made an ideal gentleman-villain. He was quiet and cool, his facial expression being effective and not overdone. One of the best scenes was in the first act between Preene and Clifford, when the two actors played really cleverly together. Miss Ross had only one opportunity, in the scene with her father in Act IV., when beseeching him to go away and not disgrace her, and that she accomplished naturally and well. This was indeed the best bit of acting in the play, Mr. Nunn again displaying considerable talent, his appeal to his daughter being most touching, and his display of rage at the villain Clifford being even powerful. Next in order of merit might be taken Miss Bowman's Mrs. Jarvis, which was an amusing character sketch, and the same might be said of Mr. W. Walker's showman Jarvis. Miss Kate Douglas did well as Shakespeare, the Showman's son; the others rendered fair support.

Perhaps sufficient has already been said of the scenery. One or two of the "sets" looked fairly effective, but it would require much improvement before it could be claimed that the play was produced, in the words of the announcement "in a manner never before attempted here."

ANOTHER European pauper applied to the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, on the 22nd instant to be admitted into the Government workhouse. This is the fifth European that has been sent to the workhouse during this month. Most of these paupers had formerly worked on railways, and being thrown out of work have been searching for employment for years, sinking gradually lower to pauperism. The last man had been living with a charitable guard on the North-Western Railway, but when the latter left the station he was homeless and obliged to pass his nights under trees.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVENOR of Pondicherry has written to the Director of the Interior:—"For several years past the cultivators of South India have suffered enormously from the failure of crops, so that a great part of the population is plunged into misery. The chapter in the Budget headed 'Funds destined to restore damages made by the inundations' shows, after charging all expenses, a credit balance of 52,715 francs, a part of which may be used to help the cultivators of our establishments. I, therefore, request you to kindly nominate a Committee to be charged with determining the most practical way of utilising the funds to be set apart to help the most necessitous of the cultivators." The Commission will be composed of the Mayors of Pondicherry, Oulgaret, Bahour and Villenur; M. G. de la Barre de Nanteuil, Councillor General; Maridasse Doresawmy Poulle; the Engineer-in-Chief; the Chief of Contributions, and the President of the Chamber of Agriculture, with the Directeur of the Interior as President.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT LIFE ASSURANCE CASE.

ON Saturday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, late Assistant Manager of the Oriental Government Life Assurance Company, surrendered to his bail, his case having been traversed from the last Sessions, to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant of the company in respect of three sums—Rs. 19,490-13-1; Rs. 33,828-12-10; and Rs. 2,45,000. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Inverarity who returned to Bombay from Calcutta on Thursday last, and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshah, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the company; while Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunkar and Kanga, defended the prisoner.

A QUESTION OF LAW.

On the prisoner being called upon to surrender to his bail, Mr. Jardine on his behalf applied for the case to be traversed to the next Sessions.

His Lordship: Was not the case traversed from the last Sessions?

Mr. Jardine: Yes, but on the application, of the prosecution, as Mr. Slater was then absent from Bombay.

The Advocate-General: I may mention, your lordship, that we have received notice of this application which is being made on the grounds that we have brought fresh charges against the prisoner, but we may state that we are prepared to go on with the original charges.

Mr. Jardine: Then in that case there would be no grounds for the traverse.

His Lordship: And if there is an acquittal on those charges, there would be no necessity for your application.

Mr. Jardine: Before the accused is put on his trial I wish to object to the charges as framed, as being unsustainable from points of law. Your lordship will see that as framed the charges are in respect of criminal breach of trust of Rs. 19,000, Rs. 33,000 and Government Paper to the amount of Rs. 2,45,000.

His Lordship: I presume you do not object to the charges as charges?

Mr. Jardine: No, not on the face of them; but I do not think there will be any question on that point between my learned friend and myself.

His Lordship: I have read the depositions and think that under a section of the Code the Judge can decide whether there is any case for the jury or not; under what section do you apply?

Mr. Jardine: Section 273, your lordship.

His Lordship, after reading the section: It appears to me that there is a *prima facie* case.

Mr. Jardine: The question is one of law and not of fact. The depositions point to the fact that on a certain day there should have been a certain sum in the custody of the accused; but what is to be decided in law is not whether there was a general deficiency, but on what day the accused took any portion of the monies entrusted to him. As the charges only pointed to the accused having taken such and such a sum, I submit they are not properly framed and cannot be supported by evidence. Under the Criminal Procedure Code, where there are a series of defalcations it is laid down that he shall be tried separately for each offence, whereas in the present proceedings what I complain of is that the charges have been taken in an aggregate form.

His Lordship: Supposing that there had been thirty cases of pilfering during a single month, would you only go into three of the cases?

Mr. Jardine: Yes, for according to law each case of pilfering must be made a separate offence. In this case the depositions point to the fact that the accused misappropriated money during a considerable period of time.

His Lordship: Is there not a letter from Lanowli or Khandalla which is relied upon very strongly by the prosecution?

Mr. Jardine: Yes; and it was only when Mr. Slater found the money was missing that he made the charges against the prisoner, who is accused of taking all the money on a certain date.

Mr. Jardine, then, in support of his contentions, alluded to several cases which had been before the Calcutta High Courts and the English Courts, in which the Judges had held that unless proof could be given of the date on which sums of money had been embezzled there was no case for the jury, the charges against two of the Calcutta prisoners having broken down for the above reason.

His Lordship remarked that such proceedings placed the prosecution in a very difficult position, as it was not always possible to fix the date upon which fraudulent clerks might take money.

Mr. Jardine: And for that reason the Calcutta prosecutions fell through. In this case the usual system of checks had been neglected.

His Lordship: I think in this case the auditors acted in a very careless way. But I understand that the prosecution say that on a certain day, the 16th April, they found certain property missing.

Mr. Jardine: Yes, that is what it comes to.

His Lordship: Then what do you suggest?

Mr. Jardine:—My suggestion is that the charges should be quashed as the prosecution cannot prove on what dates the money was taken.

His Lordship: But they can amend the charges?

Mr. Jardine: They cannot prove them, and so I do not think my learned friend will attempt to do so. I admit that they are placed in a difficult position, and for similar reasons the Calcutta prosecutions fell to the ground. I believe, however, that my learned friend is going to rely upon the case of the Queen *vs.* Wittenbaker that was before Mr. Justice Farran at the previous Sessions; the prisoner in that case being charged with misappropriating various sums of money which he received from cattle owners; but in that case the decisions of the Calcutta Judges were not referred to.

The Advocate-General: My learned junior, Mr. Russell, says they were.

Mr. Jardine: I do not think so; but perhaps his lordship will refer the point to Mr. Justice Farran who tried the case.

His Lordship: Was that case analagous to the present proceedings?

Mr. Jardine: The prisoner had to send certain monies into the treasury; but in his case I never heard the Calcutta judges' decisions referred to. In the present case I submit that as the evidence will not be sufficient to prove the charge, that the matter should not proceed.

The Advocate-General in reply said the prosecution could not state on what date the money had been misappropriated, as all they knew was that, on the 16th April, the property entrusted to the prisoner was not forthcoming. He might have taken it on any other day for all they knew, but all the prosecution had to do was to prove that he had not handed over to them the sums mentioned in the charges. The prisoner's books of accounts were quite correct, so there was nothing to show that he might not have taken the money away with him to Khandalla, or sold some of the notes to settle with his creditors, it being for the prisoner, and not for the prosecution, to show that he had taken the money on any other date than the 16th April.

His Lordship at this stage asked if it would not be the better plan to proceed with the case, and then the Court could consider whether the facts as stated by the witnesses supported the charges, remarking that he had followed this procedure in the case of the "Aurora" frauds, which were before the Court some years ago.

The Advocate-General consenting, Mr. Jardine said he had no objection to the course proposed as the same was done in the Calcutta cases.

His Lordship: This Court is not bound by the Calcutta Court, Mr. Jardine.

THE TRIAL.

The undermentioned gentlemen were then empannelled on the Common Jury to try the case:—

Mr. D. R. Avers, foreman.

Mr. W. Newnham.	Mr. Ganpat Kedarey.
Mr. Shantaram Narayen.	Mr. E. Boardshaw.
Mr. R. N. Consacer.	Mr Janardhun Narayen Ranade.
Mr. L. M. Fonceica.	
Mr. J. M. Murray.	

The Advocate-General challenged the following jurors:—Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee, Dhunjibhoy Framjee, Narayen Wassudeo, Kytan M. Gomez, Anandrao Narayan, Oomerally Currim and J. H. Hefferman.

Mr. Jardine for the accused objected to the following gentlemen:—Messrs. E. B. Forman, A. C. Poulton Joseph Judd, A. H. R. Armstrong, A. M. Grant, J. C. Brooks, E. S. Pennie, G. H. Ermer and M. P. Carroll, the objection to the latter gentleman being based upon the fact that he was connected with Messrs. Watson & Co., who had dealings with the prosecutor's office.

The Advocate-General in opening the case for the prosecution said the prisoner was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of, first, the sum of Rs. 19,000; secondly, in respect of the sum of Rs. 33,000; and also in respect of Government promissory notes, to the extent of Rs. 2,45,000. He was until the middle of April last employed as the cashier and assistant manager of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, and in such capacity had the custody of the securities belonging to the company which were kept in a safe the key of which was in his possession. The cash and other books were kept under his supervision, the prisoner either making entries in them himself, or initialing them if made by a clerk. On Thursday, the 16th April, he went to Khandalla, and on the 18th of the same month the auditors of the company had to audit the accounts of the concern for the year 1890, and in doing so had to examine the securities in the possession of the accused and compare them with the books. It was however discovered on their wishing to open the safe that the key had been taken away by the accused to Khandalla, and, in consequence, a letter was sent to him calling on him to return it. On the 20th April the accused telegraphed to the office to the effect that he had missed the train, but assured the auditors that the Government Paper was safe and would be shown to them on his return to Bombay the next day. The original of the telegram would be produced in evidence bearing the signature of the prisoner, on whose assurance contained therein the auditors passed the accounts. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Slater, the manager of the company, received a letter from Khandalla in which Shroff admitted that there was a great deficiency in the accounts, and in which he stated he had contemplated committing suicide as no one else was to blame but himself. He asked to be given three months time, and thought the matter might be arranged by Mr. Slater if he spoke to the auditors and directors, but if that gentleman could not arrange matters he was advised by the writer to take out a warrant for the latter's arrest, as he (Shroff) was entirely at Mr. Slater's mercy. The accused then went to Lanowlie, from which place he wrote a second letter, in which he said that there was no defence for his dishonesty. He had not been intentionally dishonest but had been led into it by his extravagant habits and his too confiding nature. If Mr. Slater wished to prosecute him he hoped the course would be followed at once, as he (accused) should plead guilty at the Sessions. The Advocate-General contended that these letters were sufficient acknowledgement of the prisoner's guilt as he did not blame anyone but himself for taking the money. As there was nothing in the books to show that the Government Paper had been sold it would be for the jury to consider if under the circumstances they thought he had committed the offences with which he was charged. The Advocate-General having read the law bearing on the case and having in reply to his lordship stated that the safe was not at any time inspected by Mr. Slater, called the following evidence:—

Ananta Bhasker, a clerk in the General Traffic Manager's Office, G. I. P. Railway, produced the original telegram purporting to be handed in by D. D. Shroff, and addressed to J. N. Billimoria, on the 20th April 1891.

Mr. Duncan McLauchlan Slater, the manager and actuary of the Oriental Government Life Assurance Company, Limited, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said he knew the accused, who down to the time in April 1891 he went to Lanowlee, was in the employ of the company as assistant manager and was in charge of the cash, Government paper, and Securities of the company. Accused had been so employed since the establishment of the company in 1874. Until the present matter arose, he had the entire confidence of the witness and the directors. This (produced) is a duplicate of the trust deed of the company, under which 80 per cent. of the funds had to be invested in Government paper and lodged with the official trustee. The accused was acquainted with that deed. He is acquainted with English, though not perfectly well. The premiums were received both in Bombay and remitted from the company's agents up-country. The premiums for the month were brought into the cash-book at the end of the month. It was entered in the cash-book in a lump item. During the month, as they were received, they were entered in a separate book, called the premium receipt-book. This (produced) is the premium receipt-book down to and inclusive of a part of the 16th April 1891. There is a continuation of the 16th April in another book. These two books showed the amounts of the premiums received each day during the sixteen days of April. The entries were initialled either by the accused or by the witness. (Points out the initials which were in the handwriting of the accused.) When witness was absent, the accused put the initials in the book. The accused was entrusted by the company with the charge of the monies received as premiums; and it was his duty to keep them in a safe in his room. The accused only had charge of the key of the safe. According to the books, the premiums received from 1st to 16th April amounted to Rs. 33,828-12-10. The books showed how much was received every day. They were totalled every day. Nusserwanjee Burjorjee Lalla was the man who brought the book to be initialled by witness. The amount just mentioned was the premiums received at the head-office in Bombay. At the same time witness initialled the book, he checked the book, and returned it and the receipt to the Lalla, who was the cashier, and he gave the receipt to the policy-holder. He gave the total of premiums received during the day to the accused. The premiums received from up-country were entered in the cash-book kept by the accused. He sometimes wrote it himself, and at other times it was written under his directions. The accused initialled every entry of actual receipt and actual expenditure. All the initials in the book were in the accused's handwriting. The entries which were not initialled were credits of surrender, values of policies, and were not actual payments. According to the cash-book, the balance of cash in hand, on the evening of the 16th April, was Rs. 19,480-13-1. This was exclusive of the amount of premiums collected during the month. The accused was in the habit of banking daily the cash which was not wanted for the current expenses of the company in the National Bank, with which the company had an account. He was in entire charge of the cash, and he ought not to have kept more than was necessary for the current expenses. It was the accused's duty to buy the Government paper, of which a register was kept. The cost of purchasing the Government paper was debited in the cash-book. There was another book in which the premium paid or the discount at which the Government paper was bought was entered. It was called the premium and discount account, and was in the ledger. The annual meeting of the company was to be held on the 20th April 1891 by which time the accounts had to be audited. According to the books, Government paper for Rs. 2,45,000 ought to have been in the office of the company at the time in charge of the accused in his safe. When the auditors came to audit the accounts, witness had not the key of the safe and the accused had gone to Lanowlee. He told witness on the evening of the 16th he was going to Lanowlee. The auditors came to see the Government paper on the 20th April. They had examined the cash previously. The auditors begin the audit five or six months previous to the meeting. Witness had caused a communication to be sent to accused to Lanowlee on Saturday, the 18th April. Witness asked Jamsetjee Billimoria, the chief assistant next to the accused, to communicate with him. Jamsetjee Billimoria told witness about the telegram he had received after the annual meeting. The signature to the telegram was the accused's. This letter (produced) dated Tuesday, the 21st April, and its envelope addressed to witness, were in the handwriting of the accused. They were produced in the Police Court. Witness found the letter on his desk in his office, not in the morning when he arrived, but about mid-day. It had been put there by some one during witness's temporary absence. The envelope was closed. Witness opened it and read it. That was on the 21st April, the day after the meeting. That was the first time witness knew that anything was wrong. Up to that time witness had no doubts of the prisoner at all. He afterwards got another letter by post, dated Lanowlee, the 21st April. The letter and the address on the envelope were in the handwriting of the accused. Witness did not know how the first letter got on to his desk. He saw the accused two or three days after receiving the letters and got from him the key of the safe. Witness opened it in the presence of Jamsetjee Billimoria. He found no Government paper or cash there. The Government paper for Rs. 2,45,000 which ought to have been there, was not there at all. No portion of the monies received for premiums was in the safe or anywhere to be found. The accused gave witness the key of the safe at witness's bungalow about 7 o'clock in the morning two or three days after the receipt of the last letter. He came with some friends, and, witness believed, his mother. Witness asked him, what he had done with the Government paper; and he referred witness to his two letters written from Lanowlee, remarking he had no other explanation to give. No portion of the Government paper was to be found anywhere.

In cross-examination by Mr. Jardine, witness said: Apart from this, I never had occasion to find any fault with the accused. He was the assistant manager, and Nuserwanjee was the cashier. I don't remember giving notice that Nuserwanjee was to draw cash orders.

Did you not write to the Postmaster to that effect?—I don't remember.

You may have done so?—Yes.

The primary duty of the cashier is, I presume, to keep the cash?—Not in this instance. His duty was to receive monies directed to the head-office and to account to the accused at the end of each day. When I initialled an entry, I meant to certify nothing more than that the entry in the book accorded with the receipt. The money was not before me. I received the money and saw no money when initialling the entry. I have no reason to doubt that the same could be the case when the accused initialled the entries. One entry of Rs. 46,918-12-9, of the 30th March 1891, in the cash-book is not initialled. The daily totals in the premium receipt-book are not initialled.

You say that the Rs. 33,000 odd of premia ought to have been there on the 16th April?—Yes.

And you say so because the books show it ought to have been there?—Yes.

Can you say if there was any Government paper or cash in the safe on the 16th April?—No; I cannot say. A few thousand rupees, Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000, would have been sufficient for the ordinary expenses of the office. We pay everything into the Bank now. Nothing is kept in hand now. The balances in the office were very large, sometimes as large as Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 50,000.

Is it likely that that amount was really in the office?—I cannot say.

You cannot say that the balances shown were actually in the office?—I cannot say beyond what appears in the books.

You charge the accused with a certain cash balance from what appears on the books, not from your own knowledge?—Yes; only from what appears in the books.

And you don't know of your own knowledge whether it is a correct balance?—I only know from what appears in the cash-book; not of my own knowledge. The balances in the rough cash-book appear in pencil. I cannot say whether they were made up later than the 16th April or not.

They are not initialled?—No.

And they are not in the handwriting of the accused?—No.

The cash-book itself is written up by three or four clerks?—By two or three clerks. There is a fair cash-book also.

Is it any use my asking you about the details of the cash-book, or is it a mere waste of time?—It is no use asking me; Mr. Billimoria will give the details.

To the Judge: I never checked the balances or examined the books. I trusted to the accused.

Cross-examination continued: I had no safe, for my own use, either for cash or security. The cashier, Nusserwanjee, had a safe for his books and any small cash balance he had in hand. I never went to the accused's safe. It had only one key that I am aware of; it never had a second. The safe was bought in Bombay.

Mr. Jardine: There must be some mistake, Mr. Slater, for in the correspondence there was mention of a second key.

Mr. Slater: If there were two keys, the accused had them both. I never had the second key.

Well, then, you never went to the safe and never saw the contents?—Yes. I cannot say of my own knowledge whether the cash or Government paper, as shown by the books, was ever in the safe. There was a balance on the 31st December 1890 of Rs. 3,11,000 paper. During the year Rs. 2,55,000 paper was purchased, making a total of Rs. 5,66,000. Out of that, Government paper for Rs. 1,80,000 was sent to the official trustee from 30th April to 31st July 1890, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,86,000. Rs. 2,45,000 paper ought to have been in hand on the 1st January 1891.

You have no knowledge that the Rs. 2,55,000 paper was really purchased in 1890 or not?—No; I have no personal knowledge. The accused was in charge of all the monies; and sometimes the money of one company might have been used for another company.

It was so used?—I cannot be certain. It might have been so. The accused was in charge of all the monies.

It might have been so used without any entries in the books?—I cannot say. The accused must know. I cannot see any such entries in the books. The accused went once to Rangoon on the company's business. Jamsetjee Billimoria was in charge of the Government paper during his absence.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: During the accused's absence at Rangoon, Nusserwanjee was in charge of the cash received after accused left. I don't know whether Nusserwanjee received from accused the cash balance in hand. Monies had been drawn from the company from time to time for the purchase of Rs. 2,55,000 paper in 1890. It was the accused's duty to purchase Government paper according to the cash balance in hand. He did so without reference to me, for he was in entire charge of these matters. By the cash balance I mean the balance in the office and in the Bank. I never had the second key of the safe. After the accused's arrest, my solicitors wrote for the second key. On opening the safe, the duplicate key of the safe was not found in the cash-box that was in the safe. There was no debt due by one company to the other managed by me. I had full confidence, implicit confidence, in the accused.

To the Judge: The accused drew a salary of Rs. 700 a month. The next man, Jamsetjee Billimoria, drew about Rs. 175 a month.

To Mr. Jardine: The accused got Rs. 700 for his services to the Oriental. He got Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 per month for two other companies, which were small.

Mr. Jardine: You filed a suit against the accused to recover the deficiency shown by the books?—It was filed by the company during my absence.

That suit is still pending?—Yes.

Mr. Jamsetjee Manockjee Billimoria, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was an assistant in the office of the Oriental and had been employed over eleven years. His duties were to keep the books and to attend to any other work that was given him. The cashier kept the rough cash-book. Another clerk wrote up the fair cash-book. Witness made up the accounts at the end of the year; he did not keep the books.

The Judge: You said just now that you kept the books.

Witness: That was a mistake.

Witness continuing, said that the accused kept the paper and cash, and had the key of the safe in his charge. When he was absent on three or four occasions he sent the key to witness. The accused purchased all the Government paper for the company, and he gave the directions to the brokers. The brokers handed the paper to the cashier, who made it over to the accused. Witness had lately examined the entries in the rough cash-book of the purchase of Government paper in 1889 and 1890. The entries were all initialled by the accused or some other clerk of the company.

At this stage the Court adjourned until this (Monday) morning.

THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

AT a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court on Saturday last, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood and delegates, the suit filed by Jamshedjee Bezonjee against his wife, Cooverbai, was called on for hearing. The petitioner prayed that his marriage with the respondent be dissolved. His lordship was assisted in the trial by the following delegates:—Messrs. Jamshedjee Nassarwanjee Tata, Jahungir Byramjee Murzban, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, C. I. E., Byramjee Dadabhoy, Framjee Dinshah Petit, Rastamjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Navrojee Manekjee Wadia, Dadabhoy Bamanjee Jeejeebhoy, Ardeshir Framjee Moos, K. R. Kama and Dastoor Peshotanjee Byramjee Sunjana.

Mr. Manekshah Jahangershah appeared for the petitioner, while there was no appearance for the respondent.

The petitioner in his petition stated that he was lawfully married to the respondent at Bombay, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Zoroastrian Religion, on the 3rd July 1872. After the marriage they lived together at Khetwady as husband and wife until the month of March or April 1884. There was no issue of the marriage. In the month of April 1884, the respondent voluntarily left the petitioner's house and after remaining in Bombay for about a month, left for Rajkote. In the month of May following, the petitioner went to Rajkote and saw the respondent there and endeavoured to persuade her to return to his house and protection, but she refused to do so. Since the month of May 1884, neither the petitioner's nor the respondent's relations in Bombay had heard of the whereabouts of the respondent. She had been continually absent from the petitioner for more than seven years and had not been heard of by the petitioner or by any other member of his family as being alive since the month of May 1884. Under the circumstances the petitioner prayed for a divorce.

Three witnesses on behalf of the petitioner were examined

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Adowa, 1,347 tons, Captain F Patson, sailed yesterday for Bushire and Bussorah, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain H Rothwell, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Huzara 1,336 tons, Captain G Stebbing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, four cabin and 49 deck passengers.

THE British s s Inchborra, 2,663 tons, Captain F G Major, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Barry, with a cargo of 5,559 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 936 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W Powell, Mr L Strasberger, Mr D F Home, Mr W W Whitemore, Mr Mahomedbhoy Adamsay, two ladies and 3 children, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J F Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Rawson, Major Tate, Mrs W H Rushton, Mrs F Pestonjee, Brig-Genl Boyce Combe, Mrs Gumming and three children, Mrs. Byrne and two children and 70 deck.

THE Indian Government Telegraph Steamer Patrick Stewart (Commander F W Townsend) arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi. She has come here to be docked for repairs, and will remain in Bombay for about a fortnight. She has brought the following passengers from Karachi:—Mr Harrison and three children, Mr and Mrs McMeekin, and Mrs Lobo and two children. During the voyage she experienced fine weather throughout.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
H.M.S. Clan Gordon	1343	Morrison	B	F Muir & Co
,, Nyanza	1421	Simons	D	Allana Munji & Co
,, Bagdad	980	Whitehead	F	B I S N Co
Barque G Caladh	310	Lamont	G	
H.M.S. Ponani	...	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co
H.M.S. Rheinfels	1772	Wober	N	Glade & Co
,, Adowa	1317	Patson	P	B I S N Co
,, Wildcroft	1916	Murray	Q	J Mackintosh & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

H.M.S. Neera ..... Nacoda ..... Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
H.M.S. Venetia	1608	Creery	2	P & O S N Co
,, Singapore	2131	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni
,, Brindisi	2129	Street	4	P & O S N Co
,, Imperator	2141	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
,, Gwalior	1602	Jephson	8	P & O S N Co.
,, Niagara	1971	McConachie	9	K Nixon & Co
,, Lycia	2116	Jones	10	K Nixon & Co
,, Eden Hall	2273	Jones	12	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Wardha ..2552 Wadge .... B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Inchbarra (s)	Major	Barry, Aug. 28.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Sept. 24.
	I G T S Patrick Stewart	Townsend	Karachi, Sept. 23.
27	Tanjore (s)	Raffin	Jedda.
	Huzara (s)	Stebbing	Calcutta, Aug 30.
	St. Fillans (s)	FitzGerald	Cardiff, Sept 2.
	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden, Sept 22.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, &c.
	Mirzapore (s)	Harvey	London, &c.
	Valiant ship	Douglas	Calcutta.
27	Adowa (s)	Patson	Busreh, &c.
	Pemba (s)	Livingstone	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Kilwa began to load on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
22	Daventry s	Galbraith	Cardiff, July 27.
	Sutlej s	Worcester	London, August 21.
	Katoria s	Gray	Calcutta, Sept. 3.
	Monkseaton s	Beazley	Hongkong, Sept. 7.
23	Nadir s	Mason	Bombay, Sept. 5.
	Pentakota s	Gavin	Rangoon, Sept. 20.

DEPARTURES.

September 23.—Steamers Umballa and Thames.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Gordon s—22 bales writing paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lycia s—75 packages glassware, S Abdoolally; 125 barrels green copperas, E E Allibhoy; 101 casks carbolic powder, M A Hoosen; 25 boxes bar soap, E Allibhoy; 60 barrels engine oil, The Vacuum Oil Co.

FROM LONDON.

Brindisi s—5 cases stationery, Morcnas and Co; 29 packages provisions, Treacher and Co; 51 cases oilmenstores, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 67 cases oilmenstores, D Cowasjee; 74 cases oilmenstores, B Nuzerally.

Ravenna s—6 cases medicine, Rogers and Co; 6 cases timepieces, H O Tar Mahomed; 7 packages paper, C A Rahim Brothers: 6 cases cheese, Eduljee Bezonjee; 6 bales wall paper, G Amirudin and Co; 10 cases medicine, &c, H Mooljee and 6 barrels ham, and bacon Treacher and Co; 74 cases oilmenstores, &c, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Rheinfels s—300 kegs paints, E E Kurwa.

Rannoch s—4 packages medicine, V Nuthoo and Co.

Adowa s—7 cases medicine, 3 cases chemicals, and 4 cases camphor, Rogers and Co; 4 casks ink, S Budroodin; 70 packages glass vials, and 1 case combs, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 50 cases sauce, D P Batha and Co; 32 packages corks, Manockjee Bhicajee; 78 cases oilmenstores, A N and C S Co-operative Society.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lycia s—25) kegs red lead, C Kanjee; 71 packages glass ware, S Abdoolally; 13 cases plate glass, S Lilladhur; 26 cases playing cards, H S Habib; 25 bales writing paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

Gutenfels s—4 cases polished plate glass, C Jafferjee.

Brindisi s—250 boxes candles, S Heptoolla.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—23 bales printing papers, E Spinner and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—5 cases gold paper, S Naraen and Co; 230 bales paper, M A M Shurufally; 12 cases soap, S Lilladhur; 10 cases iron safes, H A K H Tyeb.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—3 cases saffron, Volkart Brothers.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—325 piece marbles, D M Raval cand Co.

FROM VENICE.

Ravenna s—40 cases soap, Lyon and Co; 10 cases soap, S Lilladhur.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—240 cwts myrabolams, H Rawjee; 93 tons linseed oil cake, Thos H Moore and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 357 cwts linseed, Mamed Ludha Khatow.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s—11½ cwts ivory, C Ebrahim; 23½ cwts ivory, N Jawarchund.

Clan Gordon s—130½ cwts indigo, N Radhakison; 17½ cwts tamarind and 1½ cwts sumoodeer fins, M Framjee; 1,000 cwts mussoor, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lycia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Nansey Khairaz and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR HULL.

Algomat s—1,980 cwts wheat, Ernsthausen and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 14,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 201 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi s—12 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 587 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 100 cwts onions, Hajee Ahmed Aboo; 50 bales twist, L Chuttoo; 21 cwts fennelseed, Jan Mahomed Sowjeebhoy.

Gwalior s—206 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 cwts sulphate of copper and 25 cwts read led, H Goculdas; 500 cwts onions, The Onion Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballarat s—20 cwts kissmiss, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 205 cwts sandlewood, C Ebraim.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 19th September, 1891.)

Description	1891.	1890.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	25,338	24,240	2,143	..	44,340	..
Goods	21,371	28,120	..	6,749	1,01,189	..
Other earnings	1,660	1,004	656	..	12,748	..
Weekly total	49,419	53,364	..	3,945	..	..
Aggregate	6,97,286	5,36,009	..	..	1,61,277	..

THE Scotch say, "Happy is the wooing that's no lang o' doing." Both courting and house-cleaning should be promptly done. Use SAPOLIO. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE AND SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON & CO.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

2380 G.
Candlestick, Boar's Tusk,
Mounted in Sterling Silver.
Ebonised Base, Real Tusks.
Rs. 30 Cash.

2381 G.
Sterling Silver Snuff Box.
Rs. 27 Cash.

2384 G.
Sterling Silver Scent Bottle.
Rs. 30 Cash.

2385 G.
Engraved Sterling Silver,
Christening Mug in Case.
Rs. 45 Cash.

2386 G.
THE "CANADIAN"
A Glass Claret Jug, annealed to resist change of temperature, having the appearance of a block of Ice, most cooling in look and quite new. Best quality Silver-plated mounts.
Rs. 66 Cash.

REPAIRS TO JEWELLERY AND WATCHES CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED BY COMPETENT WORKMEN IN OUR BOMBAY MANUFACTORY.

HAMILTON & CO.,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

PARISIAN PERFUMES
BY
GELLE FRERES, PARIS.
Eau de Cologne "Regina,"
Eau de Lavande "Regina"
Regina Bouquet
Paris-Caprice
"Mikado"

Assorted Perfumes.
Glycerine Tooth-Paste.

Sole Agents,
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY

ALL WHO SUFFER
FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
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FOR LADIES.
ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.
An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—'One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated.
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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores,
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Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
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Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

The Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.

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HOP ALE ESSENCE
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The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

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It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—
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Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
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TRY THEM.
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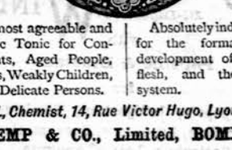

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THE ONLY CORRECT PRINCIPLE.
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Perfect Freedom with any position of the body.

IMPORTANT.
THE back strap, by a patented arrangement, can be moved (vertically) to any position upon the back, high or low, to suit comfort of wearer, also lengthened or shortened (horizontally) to suit the distance between the back buttons of the Trousers.

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Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

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This Solution is the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.
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Bi-Digestive WINE
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Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. » — See THE LANCET, July 27 th. 1872.

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GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
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Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood*, no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
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SYRUP & PASTE
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(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecin
VERY EFFICACIOUS
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WHISKY.
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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
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Ask for
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DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE
Beware of Worthless Imitations.
J.M&S TRADE MARK.
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HAVE THE LARGEST SALE IN INDIA.

A great luxury in hot climates.
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Never get out of order! Never lose their shape!! Never need repair!!!
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POSITIVELY FORCES
Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

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To be obtained of all respectable dealers and of
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Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,
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MADRAS.
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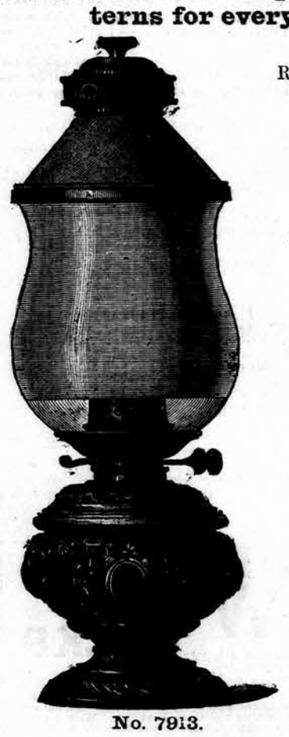
The Largest and most Complete Assortment of Lamps and Lanterns for every use.

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Dr. Menist's Spectacles can only be obtained from MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
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Tortoise Shell, Gold Mounted	„ 22, 25
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Folders are handy for occasional use, but for steady work of any kind spectacles are the most comfortable.
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